

NEW SALEM VILLAGE
(before restoration)

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NEW SALEM



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Illinois

New Salem

New Salem Village

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

National Tribune
8/25/30

MAY RESTORE SPOTS LINCOLN MADE FAMOUS

Illinois State Memorial Commission Considers Program to Preserve the Scenes in That State Associated With Career of Civil War President—Logan Hay Discusses Plans Which Are Now Being Studied.

By LOGAN HAY, President, Lincoln Memorial Commission, State of Illinois, in The United States Daily.

Every year the number of people who visit the places in Illinois associated with the life of Abraham Lincoln increases.

Local communities, and the State as well, have done much in the way of preserving and marking places of Lincoln interest. Yet the feeling has grown that Illinois should mark his life in this State as strikingly as the Nation has commemorated his services in the magnificent Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

In response to this sentiment, the general assembly by joint resolution created the Lincoln memorial commission "to plan for a suitable memorial that will not only represent the people of Illinois, but will, in its design, construction and beauty, be adequate for all people of all time."

The commission was to consist of 21 members, five to be appointed by the speaker of the house, five by the president of the senate, and 11 by the governor from the State at large. The members were to serve without compensation, and to report their conclusions to the next session of the general assembly.

Type of Memorial

The first decision to be made by the commission concerned the type of memorial to be recommended. Should it be a building of impressive size and beauty, similar in conception to the Lincoln Memorial at Washington? Should it take the form of an endowment to some worthy enterprise, charitable or educational?

Or should it consist of the restoration of those buildings and places in Illinois with which Lincoln came into intimate and important contact? Proposals recommending all of these types of memorials were received.

On this point the commission has not yet come to a final and irrevocable decision. However, the members are almost unanimously of the opinion that the most appropriate memorial which Illinois could construct would consist in the restoration of the actual places in which Lincoln lived and worked.

To acquire the Macon County farm, where the Lincolns first settled in Illinois, and restore it as a typical pioneer farm would be relatively easy and inexpensive. Log buildings, log fences and farm implements of the period would characterize it.

The Coles County farm, where Thomas Lincoln was living at his death, could be treated in the same way, and the more easily since the land is already the property of the State. Taken together, the two farms, thus reconstructed, would possess not only the interest which comes from Lincoln's association with them, but would be visual examples of a pioneer condition thru which all Illinois has passed.

New Salem Offers Opportunity

The village of New Salem offers, perhaps the most unique opportunity. Some indication of its final appearance may be had from the few cabins which the Old Salem Lincoln League of Petersburg has already rebuilt.

It is entirely possible to reconstruct every cabin on its original location, and to rebuild the old mill on its former site at the foot of the high bluff. It should be possible also to furnish at least some of the cabins. When that is done, the visitor will be carried back to a period in Illinois history gone forever.

Illinois already owns all the site of New Salem, and the structures to be erected are simple log cabins. The cost would be moderate, and the result just as striking and instructive for our own State as Williamsburg will be for Virginia.

Illinois also owns the Old State House at Vandalia, where Lincoln sat during most of his career as a member of the Illinois Legislature. Before this building can be made a part of a permanent Lincoln memorial, however, Fayette County, which now uses it as a court house, will have to erect a building of its own.

Vandalia State House Damaged

A recent fire, which damaged the cupola of the Vandalia State House, illustrates the danger of permanent loss which threatens any structure of this kind unless every effort towards its preservation is made.

Perhaps the central feature of a memorial of this kind would be the Old State House at Springfield, for only the Lincoln home surpasses it in the extent of its Lincoln associations. Here Lincoln sat as a legislator, and here he practiced before the supreme court.

Here he delivered several of his best-known political addresses and here, as nominee and President-elect, he occupied the governor's office for several months. Lastly, it was here that his body lay in state before burial.

Once acquired by the State, the Old State House could be restored to its original condition. The hall of the house of representatives could be furnished as it was in Lincoln's time, and the remainder of the building made into a permanent Lincoln museum.

The Lincoln home has long been the property of the State, and the lower floor is now furnished as it was during Lincoln's residence. In the future it might be possible to refurnish the entire house, and also to acquire the surrounding property so as to create around it a more attractive setting.

In the old court house at Metamora, the former seat of Woodford County, the State owns another structure with intimate Lincoln associations. Lincoln visited Metamora regularly while traveling the circuit, and tried many law suits in this building. Moreover, it is typical of the court house of the period about which so much of community life centered.

The Black Hawk War—an important formative influence—the debates with Douglas and most of his political speeches cannot be commemorated in this way. Adequate marking, however, would do much to make the sites of these activities interesting to visitors.

The successive sites on which Lincoln camped during the Black Hawk War have been ascertained, and these might be marked so that the visitor

who wished to do so could follow the same route. The fact that this route leads through the most beautiful section of the State should add to its attractiveness.

Most of the places where Lincoln spoke have been located, and these, together with the sites of the debates, could be appropriately marked.

It has been suggested that bronze tablets of uniform design be adopted, and that in addition to mere inscriptions, these tablets contain bas reliefs in order that a better idea of the events commemorated may be secured by visitors. While marking of this sort might well be done under the general direction of some State authority, the expense could be borne by the localities.

The commission believes that a memorial which would consist in the restoration of places connected with Lincoln's life would have several advantages lacking in a physical structure. It would be unique.

Eastern States have done much in the way of restoring and marking places of historic interest, but not, so far as is known, as a means of enabling visitors to reconstruct in imagination the life of one man. Moreover, it would remain unique, for no other community possesses the buildings and sites which make it possible.

HOOVER OCCUPIES OLD LINCOLN PEW

Chief Executive and First
Lady Attend New York
Avenue Church.

President and Mrs. Hoover went to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday morning to attend services in honor of the memory of President Lincoln. While an occupant of the White House Abraham Lincoln worshipped at this church and it was in the pew always used by him that Mr. and Mrs. Hoover sat yesterday.

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, pastor of this famous old church, devoted his sermon to the martyred President, the title of his sermon being "The Voice of Lincoln."

Pays Glowing Tribute.

Rev. Mr. Sizoo's eulogy was a glowing one. In emphasizing Lincoln's contribution to mankind he signaled out his life of humility, mercy, justice and his abounding faith in prayer and God. He said that that contribution serves mankind and the world today as well as it did when Lincoln lived. He expanded on Lincoln's characteristics especially those that placed the stamp of greatness upon him during the dark days of the Civil War. The minister, while portraying the character of Lincoln, gave interesting examples of certain traits, and told how well they might be adopted by the people today in facing the world problems.

Leader for Every Crisis.

The declaration was made by Rev. Mr. Sizoo, that in every major crisis this country will find a Lincoln to lead it. He recalled, too, how Lincoln was maligned and slandered while he was so honestly administering the Nation's affairs. In conclusion, he said that it probably must be expected that every great leader of our country will be criticised.

GETTYSBURG ROOM GETS NEW EXHIBITS

HARRISBURG—Recent additions to the Gettysburg Room in the State Museum are attracting many visitors, which in recent weeks have included hundreds of Pennsylvania school boys and girls.

Most prominent among the additions is a bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln placed immediately in front of the famous life-size Rothermel painting of the battle of Gettysburg. Mounted on its pedestal containing Lincoln's Gettysburg address, the statue stands 11 feet high and has added much to the attractiveness of the room which contains many important relics of the Civil War. A model of the Major General George C. Meade statue in Washington has been presented to the museum by Charles Grafly, Philadelphia sculptor, and beside it is a chair used at his headquarters by General Meade at the battle of Gettysburg. Informal opening to the public of the rearranged exhibit is set for this week.

For many years the museum has sought to obtain a suitable statue of Lincoln as an outstanding part of the Gettysburg Room. The statue is the creation of Caproni Brothers, of Boston, and it is said to show Lincoln as he delivered the Gettysburg address in a manner achieved by no other representation of the Civil War President.

LINCOLN HOMESTEAD TO BE MADE SHRINE

CHARLESTON, Ill., March 2 (AP).—The Lincoln family's Illinois homestead will soon become a memorial park.

Purchased by the State, the 18 acres nestle in the hill south of Charleston. Here Lincoln came with his father—here he lived, before leaving for old Salem—and the White House.

Many relatives of Lincoln's mother—Nancy Hanks—live hereabouts. During the civil war, the "Copperheads" thrived in the neighborhood.

Lincoln's last visit to his father's homestead was shortly before his first inaugural trip to Washington.

Kansas to Mark Lincoln Trail.

Special Correspondence, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 1.

—The trail used by Abraham Lincoln on his only trip to Kansas is to be macadamized and marked. This is the road from Lawrence to Leavenworth, and was one of the most important stage and freighter routes in the early days. The trail road is still used as a short cut between Tonganoxie and Leavenworth. The rock surface will be laid by the county.

LINCOLN'S TOWN IS GIVEN REBIRTH

Illinois Dedicates First of 25
Log Buildings Marking Old
Salem's Rebuilding

GAVE EMANCIPATOR START

Old Salem, Ill., Nov. 17.—(AP)—The frontier village of "New Salem," where Abraham Lincoln became a clerk in Offut's store 101 years ago, was reborn today.

Dedicating the cornerstone of the first of twenty-five log buildings, Illinois officials started the restoration of the deserted town, renamed Old Salem, which started the emancipator on his political career.

It was exactly 101 years ago today that "Abe" Lincoln first rested his long legs at the Rutledge Tavern. He had just returned from a flatboat trip to New Orleans, where he vowed to strike at slavery if the chance ever came.

Governor Lays Cornerstone

As Governor Louis Lincoln Emerson laid the cornerstone, Governor-elect Henry Horner sent a pledge to complete the rebuilding of Old Salem.

"This is a labor of love," Emerson said, "in which the sole recompense is the knowledge that we are sharing in the preservation of the village of Lincoln's young manhood as an inspiration for future citizens of America."

Here Lincoln demonstrated his physical prowess in meeting the challenge of Jack Armstrong, the village's champion wrestler. Unable to avoid the combat, in which Armstrong resorted to a foul by stamping on his instep, Lincoln threw the wrestler bodily over his head. From then on Armstrong was his steadfast friend.

First Ran for Office

Here Lincoln first ran for office and was elected State Legislator, after a campaign in which he kissed many babies, to please their fond parents, and established a reputation as a story teller that followed him to the presidency.

Back from the Black Hawk War, in which he served as captain, Lincoln was named postmaster. Most of the mail he carried in his hat. Then he met Ann Rutledge, daughter of the proprietor of the Rutledge Tavern, where he boarded. Her death from a slow fever affected Lincoln profoundly.

"My heart is buried there with Ann Rutledge," he told friends. Long years after he declared "I have loved the name of Rutledge ever since."

SHE'S 8TH TO SEE SON AS PRESIDENT

Seven Mothers Before Mrs.
James Roosevelt Lived to
Share Highest U. S. Honor

FOUR FATHERS IN GROUP

New York, Nov. 17.—(AP)—Franklin Delano Roosevelt's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, is the eighth woman to see her son elected President of the United States, an exhaustive study of historical records disclosed tonight.

The traditional dream of American women came true for her last week when she sat in a New York hotel and watched machines grind out a steady flow of election returns which soon spelled a victory.

At that time some one told her she was the first woman since Mary Washington to see her son elected President. But a search through biographical records, genealogies, old wills and tombstone photographs has disclosed that gray-haired 78-year-old Mrs. Roosevelt shares the honor with seven other women.

Predecessors Listed

The mother of George Washington lived until four months after her illustrious son's inauguration. She was 82 when she died.

Mrs. Susanna Adams died at the age of 83, six weeks after her son, John, became the second President of the United States.

Mrs. Nelly Madison, who came within two years of being a centenarian, lived twenty years after her son, James, was elected.

Mrs. Jane Polk not only saw her son, James, become President, but outlived him.

Mrs. Harriett Grant lived for

fourteen years after her son went to the White House, and she died just two years before he did.

When James A. Garfield was inaugurated, he paused during the ceremony to embrace his aged mother, who sat on the platform beside him.

One of the prized pictures in historical museums is that of Mrs. Nancy McKinley sitting under a parasol at the inauguration of her son, William.

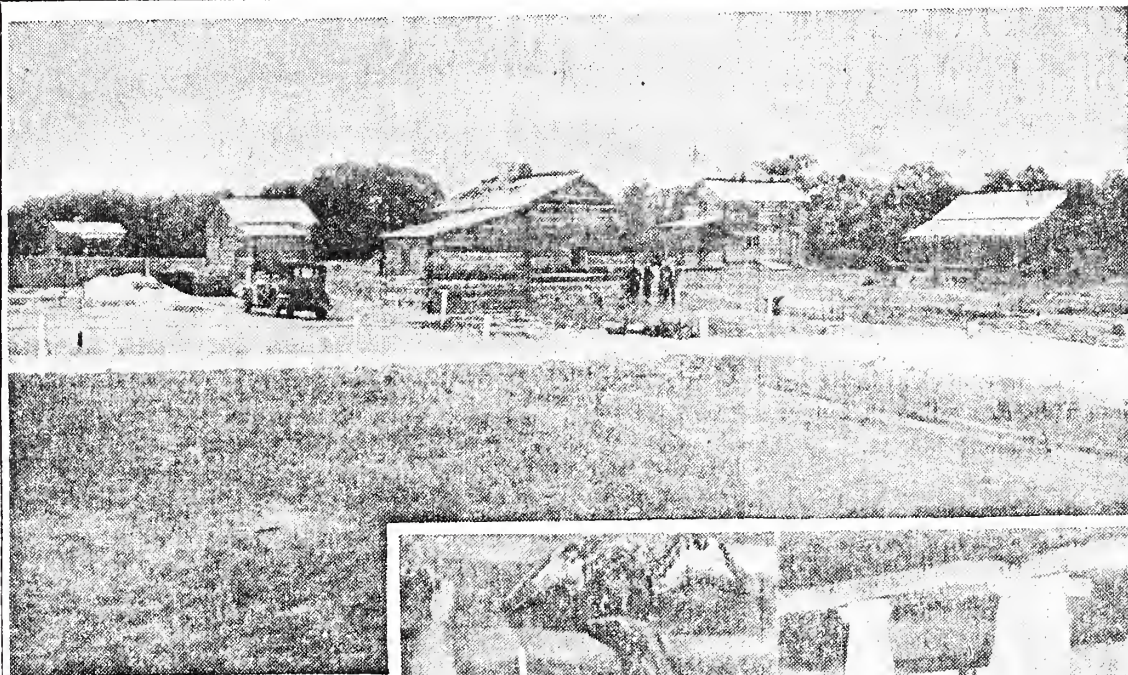
Four Fathers Included

Complete biographies of the Presidents' fathers have been preserved. Only four lived to see their sons receive the highest honor the Nation can bestow.

Richard Taylor lived to see his son, Zachary, become President, and President John Adams lived until 1826, the year after his son, John Quincy, moved into the White House.

The most recent was John Calvin Coolidge, who died while his son was still in the White House.

Jesse Grant had the distinction of serving as a Postmaster under his son, President U. S. Grant.



Times Wide World Photos.

WHERE A NOTABLE POLITICAL CAREER BEGAN.

New Salem, Ill., Now a State Park, Has Been Reconstructed as It Was When Abraham Lincoln Entered Politics There. The Great Emancipator Was Postmaster, Deputy Surveyor, Storekeeper and Law Student in What Was Then Called Old Salem, and There He Courted Ann Rutledge. Above, Some of the Cabins, With the Lincoln-Berry Store at the Right. Below, Interior View of the Store, With Lincoln's Desk.

Award Contracts to Finish Rebuilding Lincoln Village

BY GUY HOUSLEY.

Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent.
Springfield, Ill., April 28.—Contracts have just been awarded to complete the restoration of the village in New Salem state park, twenty-five miles northwest of here. The village, like so many other historical spots in Illinois, is closely linked to the history of Abraham Lincoln.

On the grassy, tree-speckled cliff overlooking the Sangamon river as it leisurely wends its way toward the Illinois, Lincoln got the first taste of politics that eventually led him to the White House. Here he was identified as a river boatman, a student, a storekeeper and an ardent suitor. From New Salem he went to the Illinois legislature and it was while here that he studied law.

Rebuild Rutledge Tavern.

In New Salem already have been reconstructed the cooperage shop, the store in which Lincoln was a partner and a dozen log cabins. Robert G. Kingery, state director of public works and buildings, announced today that contracts had been awarded for re-creation of the Rutledge tavern, the original base of which remains, two more of the log cabins and the dam and grist mill on the Sangamon which formerly was the center of industrial life in the village.

Lincoln came to New Salem as a boatman. From the family homestead south of Mattoon, the young Lincoln wandered away to find employment on a boat on the Embarras (pronounce it Em-bro) river. After plying the local stream and the Mississippi, he finally came up the Sangamon from the Illinois and remained in New Salem. At that time New Salem was head of navigation from the Mississippi because of the grist-mill dam.

He readily obtained employment as a clerk, worked as a deputy surveyor and finally became a partner in the Berry store. It was while a clerk and a partner in the store that he began to read law and become ambitious politically. His one venture out of New Salem, until he finally removed to Springfield at the age of 28, was to participate in the Blackhawk war around Dixon, Ill., as a volunteer officer.

The village long ago was abandoned when its residents moved to more strategic places. However, recovered to the state, it has become one of the important units of the state park system. The village and mill site, parking area, rest shelters, etc., comprise a tract of 200 acres in Menard county.

The old log dwellings and stores have been furnished with old furniture dug out of attics and antique shops for the purpose. Old four-poster beds with trundle beds beneath them, made up with feather ticks and crazy quilts, are in the cabins. There, too, are the old smoky iron pots, candle molds, muzzle loading rifles, etc., of last century.

In the two stores are bolts of calico for the women, saddles, rawhide trunks, gear for horses and oxen and red-striped candy for the children.

Cabins on Original Sites.

Each cabin is built to exact size and with an exacting duplication of the woods used in the original houses. Each is on its original site. This was made possible through letters and records of the townsites, the history of the entire community having been handed down faithfully.

Mr. Kingery, an expert at park planning, also has kept the village site free from modern influences. Even a rolling, sodded and tree-dotted hill hides the parking place from the village streets. The rustic shelter, erected by CCC labor, is under the hill and out of sight of the old log houses.

The old wells that have been rediscovered and cleaned up are rocked up with native stone and the

old wooden buckets are hoisted and lowered with windlasses of a century ago.

Completion of the new cabins, the tavern and the grist mill and dam will mean complete reconstruction of the village as it flourished in Lincoln's day.

A trip to the New Salem state park, of course, is incomplete to the admirers of the martyred president without visits to his tomb in Oak Ridge cemetery in Springfield and the Lincoln home at 8th and Jackson streets, Springfield.

The tomb was started as a national memorial in 1871, and completely redesigned in 1930-31. In reconstruction of the tomb the original outside remains as built by popular subscription, but the interior has been strengthened and changed considerably. Eight statuettes of the Emancipator stand in niches in the four corners of the interior and in a semicircle behind the cenotaph is a sarcophagus chamber. In it are arranged the official flags of the states through which the generations of Lincolns passed, beginning with Samuel Lincoln, who emigrated from England in 1637.

In the center of the banners is the American flag. To its right is the president's flag.

The Lincoln home in the city here is a gift to the state by Robert Lincoln, the martyred president's eldest son, who inherited it. Presentation was made in 1887. The house is constructed of hand split hickory and oak frames and window casings with walnut weatherboarding.

Center of Bitter Campaign.

It was from this hub that Lincoln conducted his bitter campaign of 1860 and it was here that a committee of the Republican party called and informed him of the nomination. On the evening of Nov. 6, 1860, he sat here and received word with Mrs. Lincoln that he had been elected.

And in the house he bade farewell to his homefolk to journey to Washington to accept the presidency.

Following his departure, Mrs. Lincoln sold the furnishings of the home and followed her husband to Washington. However, many of the original pieces have been restored to the old home.

Springfield is about 197 miles south by southwest of Chicago on U. S. route 66. The streets of the state capitol are well marked so that tourists may find the tomb and home. New Salem state park may be reached from Springfield on state routes 24 or 125 to state route 123 and thence to the park.

*Chicago Daily News
Tue April 28, 1936*

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL LECTURES
ON HISTORICAL SITES IN ILLINOIS

* * * * *

"A TRIP THRU NEW SALEM STATE PARK *

A LINCOLN SHRINE IN ILLINOIS"

An illustrated lecture completely descriptive of the history of the village of New Salem and its restored cabins, located between Petersburg and Springfield, Illinois; prepared and delivered by Jack W. Worth, motion picture producer, author, and historian.

~~This park~~ This park is being fully restored by the State of Illinois, and is attracting a constant stream of visitors from the entire United States. It bids fair to become second only to Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington. It abounds in Lincoln Lore, having been the home of Abraham Lincoln from 1831 to 1837, and it was here that he spent his formative years.

This lecture is now available and being offered as an instructive entertainment feature of 45 minutes duration. If you are interested in obtaining it, please advise the number of prospective audience, and fee will be quoted. To groups interested in sponsoring a public, and paid admission showing, we have a special plan to offer.

Address: WORTH EDUCATIONAL FILMS,
PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS.

Irene Nicholson, Secy.

NOTE: FOR RELEASE JANUARY 1st, 1937.

"The Story of the Grave." Lecture, Motion Picture Illustrated, of the life of the Mound Builders of Illinois, as determined from the Dickson Culture, Dickson Mounds, Lewistown, Illinois, re-enacted by living characters.

till Playing Hide and Seek

A Comedian T

SHRINE TO LINCOLN OPENS IN ILLINOIS

Farley Dedicates Prairie Postoffice Where Abe Had First U. S. Job

New Salem, Ill., Feb. 12—(AP)—The postoffice where Abraham Lincoln held his first Government job was reopened today with elaborate ceremony as a new memorial to the Civil War President.

The little known story of Lincoln's humble role as a \$25-a-year rural postmaster was retold to hundreds gathered in his prairie village where the emancipator got his start as a politician and statesman.

Thousands of letters, most of them for collectors seeking the "Lincoln's New Salem" cachet, were mailed at the formal dedication of the log post-office by Postmaster General Farley.

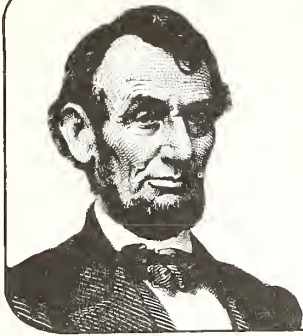
"In this age of dictatorship and government by cruel violence, it is heartening to recall that Lincoln was a product of democratic government," Farley declared in a prepared address. "His rise to eminence and immortality in the annals of statecraft would have been impossible under any other system."

Reviewing Lincoln's development into a country lawyer and legislator in New Salem, Farley said "it was here that he learned the essential lessons of how to direct the activities of other men."

The postoffice was opened with more ceremony than this village ever saw in Lincoln's day. An old-fashioned stagecoach carried one batch of mail to the prairie town before the dedication, which was climaxed with delivery of other mailbags dropped from a modern airliner circling over the village.

Lincoln was postmaster of New Salem for three years—from 1833 to 1836. He augmented his postal earnings of \$25 to \$30 a year by clerking, harvesting, surveying and other odd jobs.

FAITH MORE DEADLY



Lincoln Lore

January, 1981

Bulletin of the Louis A. Warren Lincoln Library and Museum. Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor.
Mary Jane Hubler, Editorial Assistant. Published each month by the
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Number 1715

The Political Life Of New Salem, Illinois

Lincoln's earliest political surroundings have always somewhat baffled scholars. The reasons for this are many and varied. Inadequate documentation and Whiggery's marginal existence as almost a subculture in Democratic Illinois are two factors. A third, perhaps more important, is the unpopularity of the Whig party among historians. Much of the best work on Lincoln was produced at a time when historians were prejudiced against the Whigs. Most writers liked Lincoln well enough, but they disliked the party to which he devoted the greater part of his political life (he was a Whig twice as long as he was a Republican).

Only recently have historians come to have a greater appreciation for the importance, one might almost say the vision, of the Whig party. G.S. Boritt comes immediately to mind for those who work in the Lincoln field, but there are others, such as Daniel Walker Howe, who have been giving the Whigs a fairer shake. This new work has gained attention and made historians think. It has not yet stemmed the tide, and more students should be reevaluating Lincoln's early political environment.

All in all, the effect of the modern unpopularity of Whiggery on the study of Lincoln's early career has been to keep the number of such studies small and to emphasize Lincoln's personal popularity. Nowhere has this emphasis been more pronounced than in the work on Lincoln in New Salem.

Studies of New Salem rarely focus on the political life of the town in which Lincoln forged his early career. Historians have generally shied away from characterizing the town as Whig or Democratic. Most say only that it was democratic (with a small "d") and that this openness accounts for

Lincoln's opportunity to have a political career despite his "defective" education, his inability to settle into a successful vocation, and his penniless and debt-ridden economic status. The beginnings of Lincoln's career in the Illinois legislature seem to represent a triumph of personal popularity and of the American political system. That it was also a triumph of one political party over another rarely gains mention, much less careful consideration.

Here inadequate documentation is *not* a problem. The opportunity to understand Lincoln's political career before the 1850s is probably greater than for any other of America's political giants. Illinois's voters showed their preference at the polls orally, and clerks carefully marked how each citizen voted. Therefore, we know in Lincoln's case precisely—by name—who voted for him and against him. Knowledge like this is unobtainable even for twentieth-century politicians or contemporary elections. We know for sure who voted for Lincoln, something we can never know in the cases of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Roosevelt, or even Ronald Reagan.

Who Voted for Lincoln?

The records do not exist for every precinct in every election, but a substantial number have survived. The poll books for the election of August 1, 1836, in New Salem precinct still exist. Lincoln was running for reelection to the Illinois House of Representatives. Sangamon County, of which New Salem was still a part, was to choose seven Representatives, and each voter could vote for as many as seven House candidates. Voters also chose a Congressman, a state senator, and

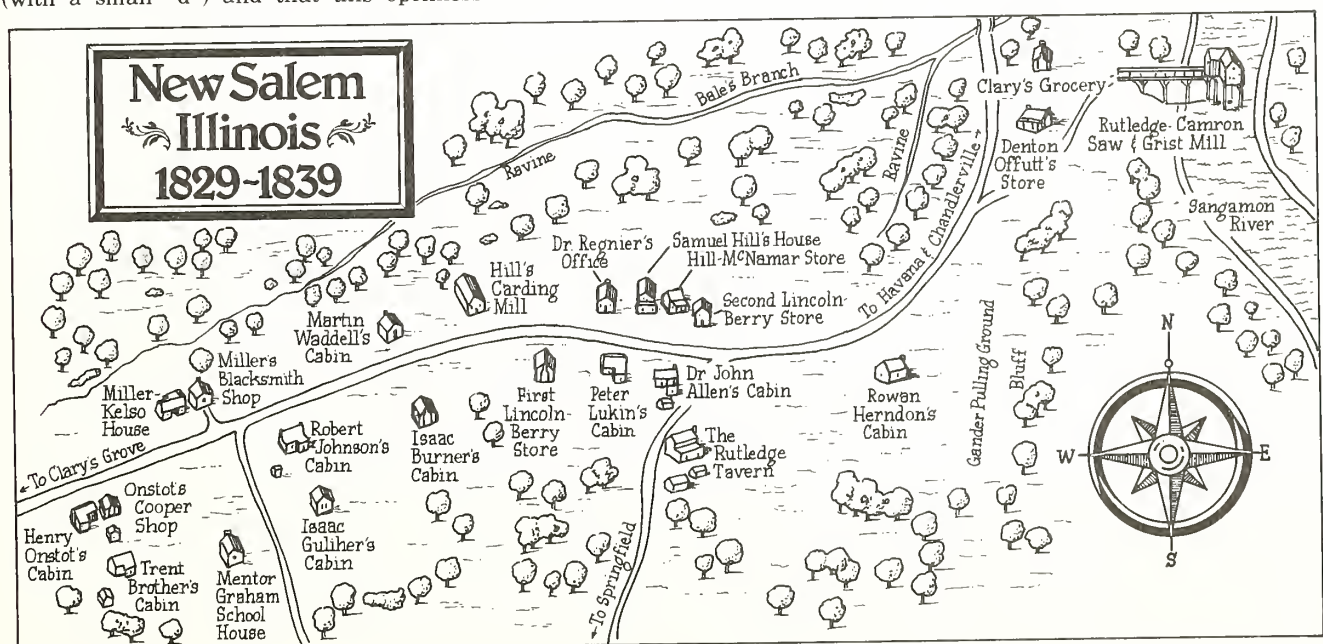


FIGURE 1. Map of Lincoln's home town from 1831 to 1837.

From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

various county officials. For this election, incidentally, there were two New Salem precinct polling places, a fact not previously mentioned in the literature. Only one of them was in tiny New Salem proper. The other was outside of the town, probably to the west and perhaps to the northwest. Both polling places drew voters from a wide area, and the polling place in New Salem itself attracted many more than the 25 to 50 voters who lived in the town.

The New Salem poll books show that it was a Whig town. John Todd Stuart, the Whig candidate for the United States House of Representatives, gained 86 votes to Democrat William L. May's 59. In the race for the state senate, Whig Job Fletcher outpolled Democrat Moses K. Anderson 73 to 67. In the races for the lower house, five of the seven Whigs gained more votes than any Democrat. Lincoln led the pack with a whopping 107 votes from the 145 voters who came to the polling place. He was followed by William Elkin with 84, Ninian W. Edwards with 84, John Dawson with 82, Dan Stone with 81, Robert L. Wilson with 69, and Andrew McCormick with 67. Lincoln students, of course, recognize these as members of the Long Nine. Thomas Wynne led the unsuccessful Democrats with 71 votes. He was a local man, and no other Democrat topped any Whig's votes in New Salem.

Thus the New Salem poll books also reveal Lincoln's immense local personal popularity, a factor properly noted by historians of the past. One should not ignore the partisan cast of New Salem, however. The peculiar system of voting on many candidates to represent Sangamon County in the legislature allowed for considerable ticket-splitting. Likewise, the rather tentative nature of party formation in Illinois at this date meant that the discipline or regularity of the voters was weaker than it would be in the 1840s, when ticket-splitting became rare. Richard P. McCormick, the outstanding expert on the formation of the Whig and Democratic parties characterizes the party situation in Illinois before 1835 as "chaos." Preparation for the 1836 Presidential election served to coalesce the voters somewhat and saw the Democrats institute a convention system for nominations. The opposition to the Democrats was still only loosely organized and did not put together a modern party organization until about 1840. Thus the degree of party regularity in New Salem was substantial under the conditions. One might say that in 1836 there were about 80 Whigs and about 60 Democrats.

Modern-day visitors to New Salem State Park might get a new feeling about the quaint pioneer village as they meander through it by keeping in mind the Whiggish cast of the town itself. Of course, the reconstructed village does not represent the town at one particular time. It represents a sort of average of a six-year period. Different people lived in the log houses at different times, and it is not possible to identify the politics of all its inhabitants.

Nevertheless, entering the village from the west, one first

encounters Henry Onstot's cabin. In 1836 he voted for Stuart, Lincoln, and the other six Whig candidates for the lower house. The Trent brothers' cabin to the south was full of Democrats. Alexander, Henry, and William Trent voted for May and, with one exception, for the Democratic candidates for the lower house. Alexander Trent, a veteran of Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk War, split his ticket to vote for his old captain. Joshua Miller and John A. "Jack" Kelso married sisters and lived in a double house north of Onstot's cooper shop. Both men were Whigs. Martin Waddell, the latter, lived next door to Miller's blacksmith shop. Waddell was also a Whig. To the south of these residences lay Robert Johnson's cabin, Isaac Guliher's cabin, and Mentor Graham's schoolhouse. Johnson, a wheelwright and cabinetmaker, voted Whig. Guliher did not vote; perhaps he had moved on from New Salem. Graham lived outside town, but he came to town to vote for Stuart, Lincoln, and five Whig candidates for the lower house. He also voted for Thomas Wynne, a Democrat, for the state legislature.

Isaac Burner did not vote in New Salem in 1836. Alexander Ferguson, who had succeeded Peter Lukins as the local shoemaker, was a Democrat. The town's leading businessman Samuel Hill, Dartmouth-educated Dr. John Allen, and Dr. Francis Regnier were Whigs. The rest of the cabins on the east side of town were shops except the old Herndon cabin, the occupants of which in 1836 are unknown.

The Myth of the Clary's Grove Boys

The other New Salem precinct in 1836 was less solidly Whig. Lincoln got 50 of its 76 votes, but May edged Stuart, 40 to 34. In this area of Sangamon County, Lincoln's personal popularity did triumph over local political preference. The names of the voters at this unlocated poll include many of those associated with the Clary's Grove, Concord, and Sandridge areas.

A special mythology surrounds these residents of New Salem's outskirts. The "Clary's Grove boys," as they are called, were representatives of what some historians call the



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 2. Joshua Miller's reconstructed blacksmith shop in New Salem.

first frontier. They were rough, fun-loving, and boisterous men of rather unsteady habits. Lincoln, the artisans, doctors, and businessmen of New Salem were men of the more settled second frontier. Lincoln's ability to capture the friendship of the Clary's Grove boys has always gained considerable attention from his biographers. First, it really was important. As members of his company in the Black Hawk War in 1832, the Clary's Grove boys had a hand in Lincoln's first political success: his election as captain of the unit. Second, the way he gained their respect—the famous wrestling match with Jack Armstrong—is the anecdotal stuff of which readable biographies are made. Unlike some important events, this one offers the bonus of making a good story.

Finally, Lincoln's friendship with the Clary's Grove boys has been the focus of much attention because of the peculiar importance of the American West to historians in the period when much of the great writing on Lincoln occurred. In the 1890s, Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier thesis" identified American democracy and individualism with the West. The frontier was supposed to be the cutting edge of the experience that made America, America and not a pale imitation of the European culture from which most Americans stemmed. For Lincoln to capture the hearts and minds of the Clary's Grove boys was vital to the process by which he maintained his status as the ideal American statesman to most historians. This showed that, despite Lincoln's choice of the law as a vocation and his political and personal friendships with bankers and businessmen, he was linked to the vital experience that forged American democracy.

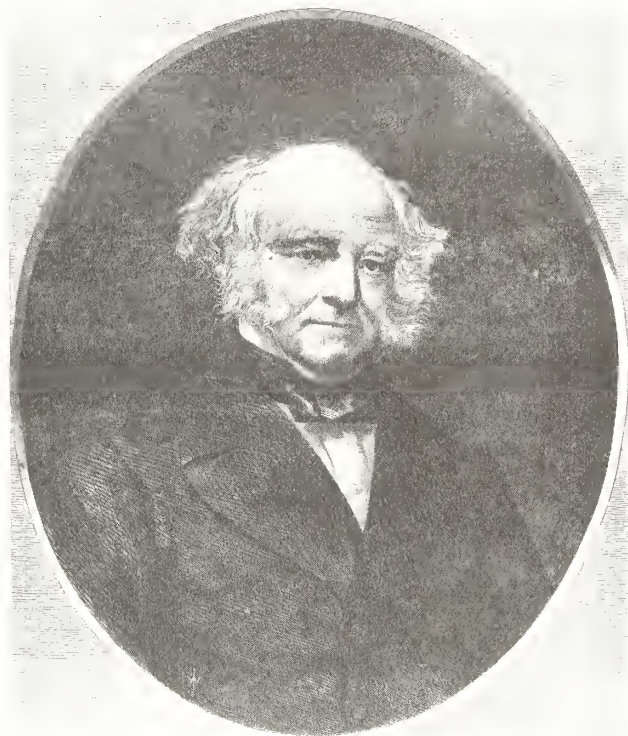
Scholarship has moved on since those times, and the frontier experience has greatly diminished in importance in the works of American history. The residue of this once important story remains in Lincoln biographies. Oscar and Lilian Handlin's recent *Abraham Lincoln and the Union* notes that Lincoln was "Equally at ease with the boys in the Clary's Grove gang and with the Reverend Cameron." A more important book, Stephen B. Oates's fine *With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln*, carries the idea a bit farther. Describing Lincoln's campaign for the legislature in 1836, Oates says, "On the campaign trail, Jack Armstrong and the Clary Grove boys sang Lincoln's praises and helped keep order at his political rallies." Oates merely states explicitly what is implied in most of the Lincoln literature that preceded his book.

Jack Armstrong may have campaigned in 1836, but he did not vote, either in the state election in August or in the national election in November. And the Clarys were certainly Democrats. John, Spencer, and Zack Clary voted in the New Salem precinct in 1836. Spencer and Zack voted for William L. May and for the seven Democrats seeking seats in the Illinois House. John Clary split his ticket, voting for Stuart, Lincoln, and three other Whig aspirants to the legislature as well as for four Democrats running for the legislature. The Clarys voted in the poll outside New Salem. The other families associated with the Clarys have never been precisely identified, and the Clarys and Armstrongs may not have spoken for all the "boys." Nevertheless, this is not the stuff of which loyal campaign workers are made, and it seems almost certain that the Armstrongs and Clarys were no part of Lincoln's canvass for the Illinois House of Representatives in 1836. Politically, Lincoln was much more at home on the streets of New Salem than in Clary's Grove.

Whigs and Democrats in the Developing West

New Salem was solidly Whig. In the Presidential election the following November, the town's voters gave 65 votes to Hugh Lawson White and only 34 to Martin Van Buren (only one poll book for the precinct exists). Dr. Allen, Caleb Carman (at whose house, probably the Trents' former home, the poll was located), Robert Johnson, Jack Kelso, Lincoln, Joshua Miller, Dr. Regnier, and Martin Waddell voted for White. Alexander Ferguson and the Trents (who had apparently moved outside town) voted Democratic. Mentor Graham, who also resided outside New Salem, voted Whig.

Lincoln left New Salem for Springfield before the next election. In 1838 he again ran successfully for the Illinois legislature. New Salem had changed. Its citizens shared with most other residents of northwestern Sangamon County a



From the Louis A. Warren
Lincoln Library and Museum

FIGURE 3. New Yorker Martin Van Buren's lack of popularity in the West spurred Whig organization in 1836.

desire to form a new county with, of course, a new county seat. Lincoln and the rest of the Long Nine, busy with internal improvements bills and the drive to move the state capital to Springfield, were unresponsive. New Salem's residents registered their dismay at the polls in 1838. The Whigs lost ignominiously. Lincoln led the Whig candidates for the lower house of the legislature with a paltry 31 votes out of 122 (almost double the total of any other Whig candidate for the Illinois House but not even a third of what the Democratic candidates got). Even Lincoln's local popularity could not overcome the disappointment of New Salem's citizens. John Todd Stuart, who was immune from the county-division conflict in Washington, ran ahead of Lincoln with 39 votes but well behind his Democratic opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, who gained 81 votes. A few remained faithful to Lincoln (Waddell, Kelso, Carman, Miller, and Graham), but even they split their tickets, usually voting for Democrats for the other legislative seats. Feeling for division of the county all but obliterated party regularity.

Lincoln was gone from New Salem by then, and his popularity and that of the Whig party in the rest of Sangamon County swept him to victory anyway. It is the experience before 1838 that is important, and it really is important. This is not a quaint exercise meant to add some of the bright color of partisanship to your next tour of New Salem State Park, though lack of attention to party politics is a notable failing of historical reconstructions, which usually ignore partisanship for the sake of a bland patriotism. This is a step in the reconstruction of Lincoln's early political environment.

That environment is looking more Whiggish every day. We know that Lincoln's father was a Whig and that his cousin was a Whig. We now know that the village in which he chose to make his independent way in the world was Whig. There is no anomaly in Lincoln's affiliation with the Whig party. The tendency to associate the frontier with democracy and democracy with the Democratic party is a hangover from the days when the West was thought to be the key to the American experience. Lincoln was a son of America's frontier, all right, but the West was politically and socially complex. When Lincoln moved to New Salem, he left his Whig home for a Whig town.

by Mary Jane Hubler

1979

Pamphlet, paper, 11" x 8 5/8", 10 (2) pp., illus., price, \$1.50.

Brochure, stiff boards, 8 1/8" x 5 1/2", 63 (1) pp., entire text is a comic book, illus., price, \$4.50. Juvenile literature.

Book, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6 1/8", ix p., 150 (1) pp., price, \$11.50.

Book, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6 1/8", fr., 177 (11) pp., illus., price, \$7.95. No. 302 of limited edition of 1,000 copies.

Book, cloth, 9 1/4" x 6 1/8", fr., ix p., 118 (33 which includes pages numbered 107A through 107P), illus., price, \$6.50. No. 385 of limited edition of 1,000 copies.

Book, cloth, 10 1/16" x 8 5/8", fr., 128 pp., colored (24 pages) and black and white illus., price, \$20.00.

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 5 7/8", fr., 32 pp., illus. The third annual R. Gerald McMurtry Lecture delivered on May 8, 1980, in the Board Room at the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Book, 1/4 cloth, 10 1/4" x 7 3/4", xxi p., 378 (1) pp., illus., price, \$19.95.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 286-360 (1) pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 362-420 (1) pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

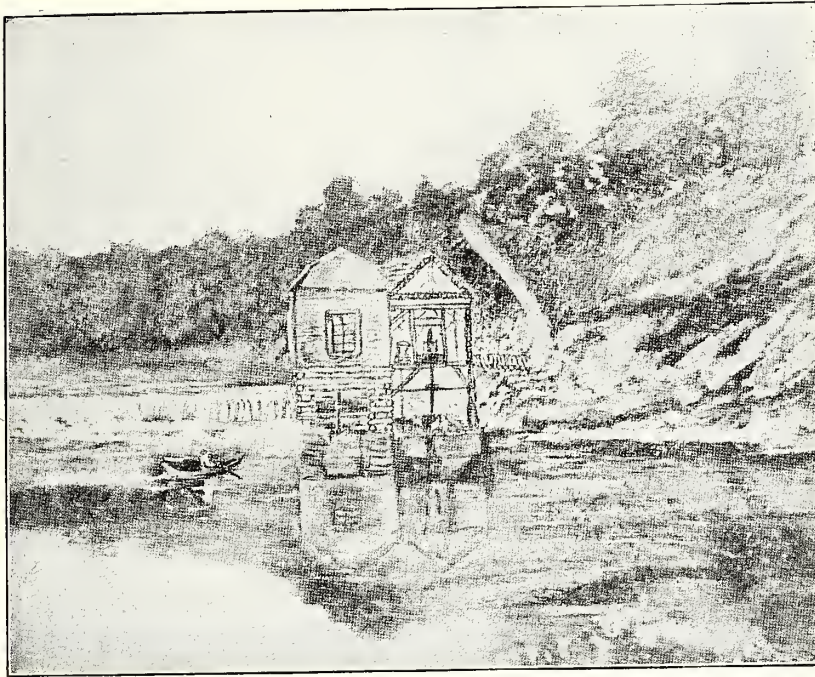
Pamphlet, flexible boards, 10 1/8" x 7 1/8", 422-496 (1) pp., illus., price per single issue, \$3.00.

Pamphlet, flexible boards, 11" x 8 1/2", 19 (1) pp.

Pamphlet, paper, 9" x 6", 23 (1) pp.

PETERSON, JAMES A. (1980)-16
In Re/James A. Peterson/From the Papers of/James A. Peterson/White Oaks Farm/Yorkville, Illinois/(Cover title)/Pamphlet, flexible boards, 8 15/16" x 5 15/16", 12 (3) pp., illus., one showing James A. Peterson studying the records in the Mercer County Courthouse.

OLD SALEM STATE PARK.



THE OLD MILL AT OLD SALEM

This is the only picture in existence showing the actual surroundings and the original mill at Old Salem. The original mill combined a grist and saw mill. The open building is the saw mill and shows the "up and down" saw. In the closed room cornmeal and flour were made. The buildings were set on pillars of rock in pens. The bridge path came down the face of the bluff just south of the Offut store, which was located on the top of the hill just back of the trees. It is said the boys, who usually were sent to mill horseback, with the grist, would meet there, tie their horses, heads upward along the side of the hill at an angle of 45 degrees and all go swimming while waiting for their cornmeal to be ground. The original mill burned and was replaced by another for making meal and flour alone, and later this burned and was never replaced.

Under the Supervision of
THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS

HON. LOUIS L. EMMERSON, *Governor*

H. H. CLEVELAND, *Director*

JOHN G. BOYLE, *Superintendent of Parks*

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OLD SALEM STATE PARK.

YOU will never know your greatest countryman, Abraham Lincoln, until you have made a pilgrimage to Old Salem Park—near Petersburg—where he passed from raw, untutored youth to strong, intellectual manhood. Patriots from every corner of the world visit this shrine and pay tribute to our beloved martyr. Schools and colleges set aside one day each year in their curricula in order that their students may visit Old Salem. If you have not visited this shrine, you have missed a place of beauty and of grandeur. You have missed a joy and an inspiration.

This hallowed spot, rising majestically in this undulating valley where the classic Sangamon wends its tortuous course, has been selected by artists as one of the most beautiful scenes in Illinois. It was a small town, but it gave birth to a Great Soul. Lincoln, drifting down the river aimlessly in 1831, stranded his boat upon the famous mill dam. This incident caused him to abide at New Salem (now called Old Salem) for six years, where he mingled with men of high and low degree, but learned to love all mankind.

Here, at the age of 22, he came, a friendless, overgrown boy, uncouth, uneducated, with a knowledge of only the barest rudiments of reading, writing and arithmetic. Here he chopped wood, tended store and acted as surveyor. Here he was the eager reader of Shakespeare and Burns. Here he devoured Blackstone, and in Old Salem today you can see the original Onstott's Cooper Shop, where by the light of the cooper's shavings he read those books.

During his residence here his character was formed; his education was completed, his name of "honest Abe" was acquired; he caught the urge to serve humanity in a big, broad, unselfish way. Here sweet chapters were written into his great life which grip the hearts of men throughout the world, and here his great heart was broken by the loss of his first love, Ann Rutledge—the one great romance and tragedy of his life.

The grave of Ann Rutledge in a nearby cemetery is the mecca of tourists who cherish the love story of this great man. A poet has done a beautiful thing for this shrine spot. In a few heart-searching words, Edgar Lee Masters has told the whole story of a love and a loss, of a declaration and an inspiration, these words being carved on a granite block beside the grave of Ann Rutledge.

Out of me unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music.
"With malice toward none, with charity for all."
Out of me forgiveness of millions toward millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Ann Rutledge who sleeps beneath these weeds.
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,

Wedded to him, not through union,
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom.

Salem is the old Biblical word meaning "peace," and here if you have any sentiment coursing in your blood, you will find peace. Perfect peace hovers over this serene, stately eminence of green jutting out into a quiet sea of prairie and woodland. Old Salem never ceased to mean much to Lincoln. He expected to make it his rural home after his second presidency.

When Lincoln departed for larger fields New Salem became a deserted village. For years the quaint village was neglected, but in 1906 William Randolph Hearst purchased sixty acres of the site and presented it to the Old Salem Chautauqua Association, which association, through the instrumentality of the Old Salem Lincoln League, deeded their holdings in 1919 to the State of Illinois as a State Park. Later the State purchased an additional twenty acres, containing the site of the schoolhouse and old graveyard.

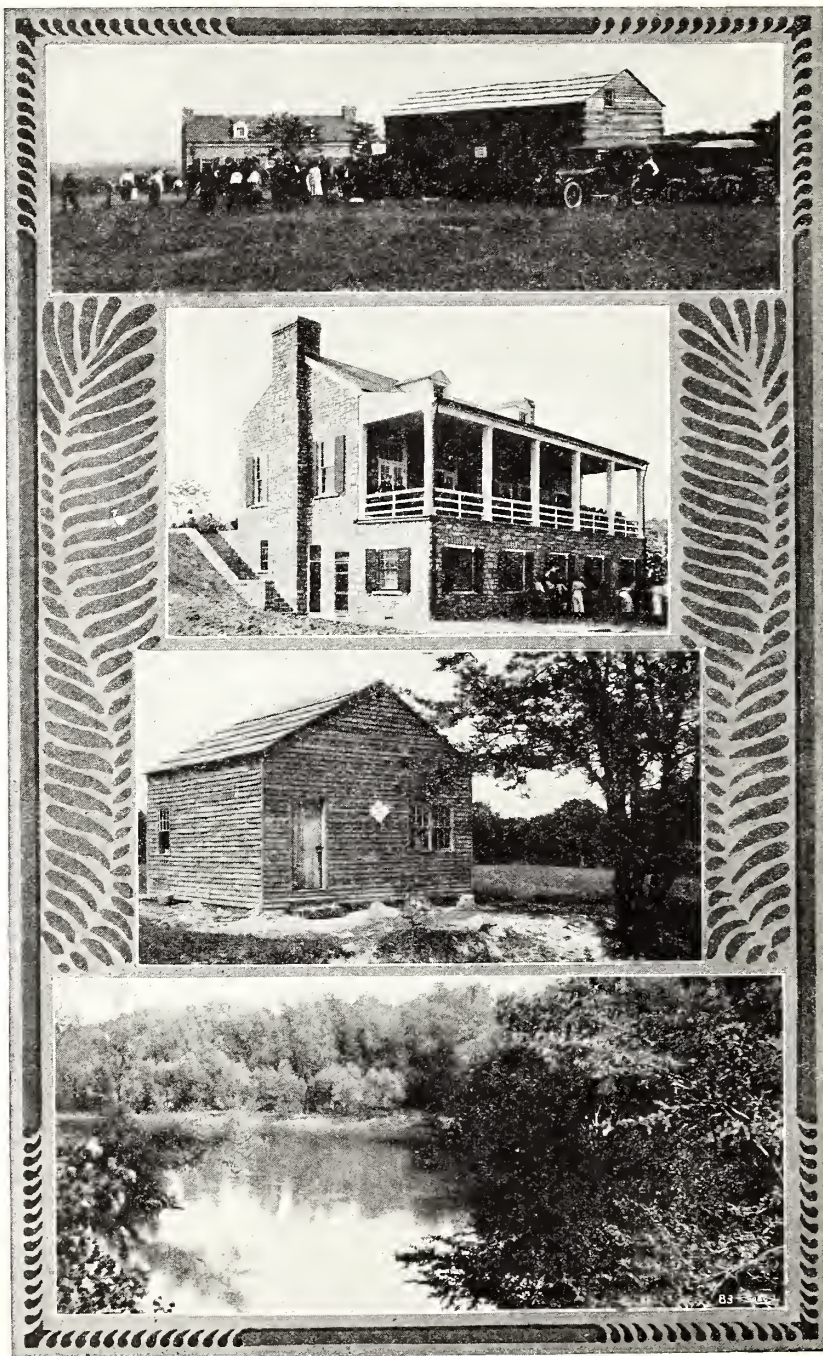
Most of the residents of Salem moved to Petersburg, some even taking their houses, as was the case of Henry Onstott. Luckily he sheathed his log structure with boards, so when the work of restoration of the old village was begun the State of Illinois found it possible to bring the actual old cooper shop of split walnut logs—in which Lincoln devoured Blackstone—back to its original site.

Old Salem Park will be one of the most attractive spots in the State when the present plans of the Department of Public Works and Buildings are completed. Research work has brought to view the original foundations of every log cabin along these forgotten streets, the almost obliterated road leading out of the village to Springfield and the path from Offut's store, where Lincoln clerked, down to the grist mill, where he was wont to officiate. It is the aim of Governor Emmerson and Director H. H. Cleveland that some day all these log cabins will be restored on their original foundations, making it the only known city in the world that has ever been restored in its entirety.

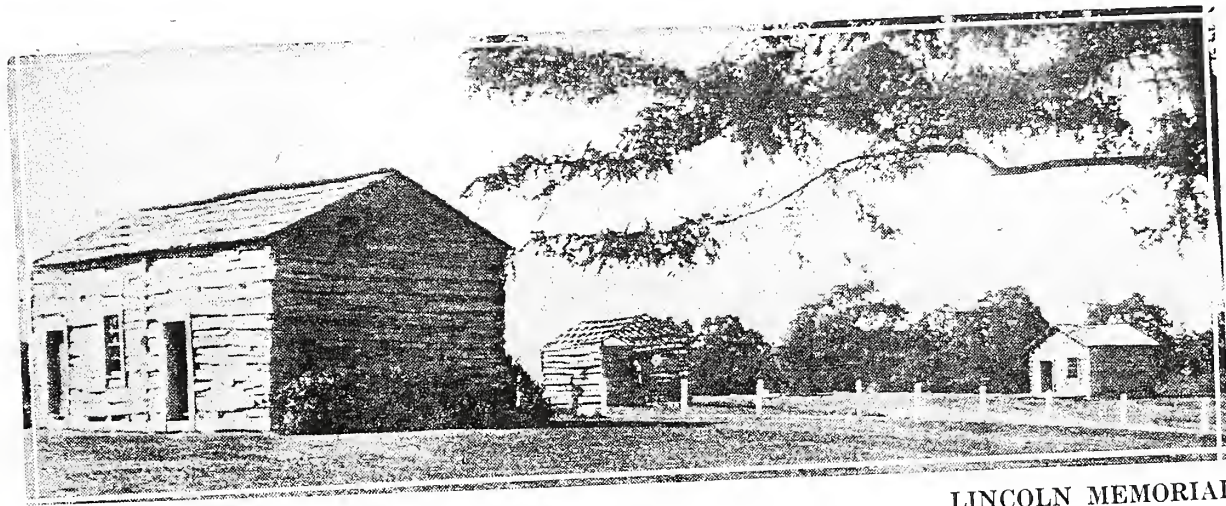
The twenty-five buildings comprising the village will be replaced by careful replicas constructed after pictures in old county annuals and after the testimony of Salem residents who lived nearly eighty years after the town was abandoned.

When this work is tactfully done, the semblance of a vanished era will be perfect. The associations, the tavern, the homes, the old well which is now in use, the paths of a great life will be eloquently imparted to you.

Every blade of grass, every dell, every field in the eighty acres will speak to you of Lincoln. What a shrine.

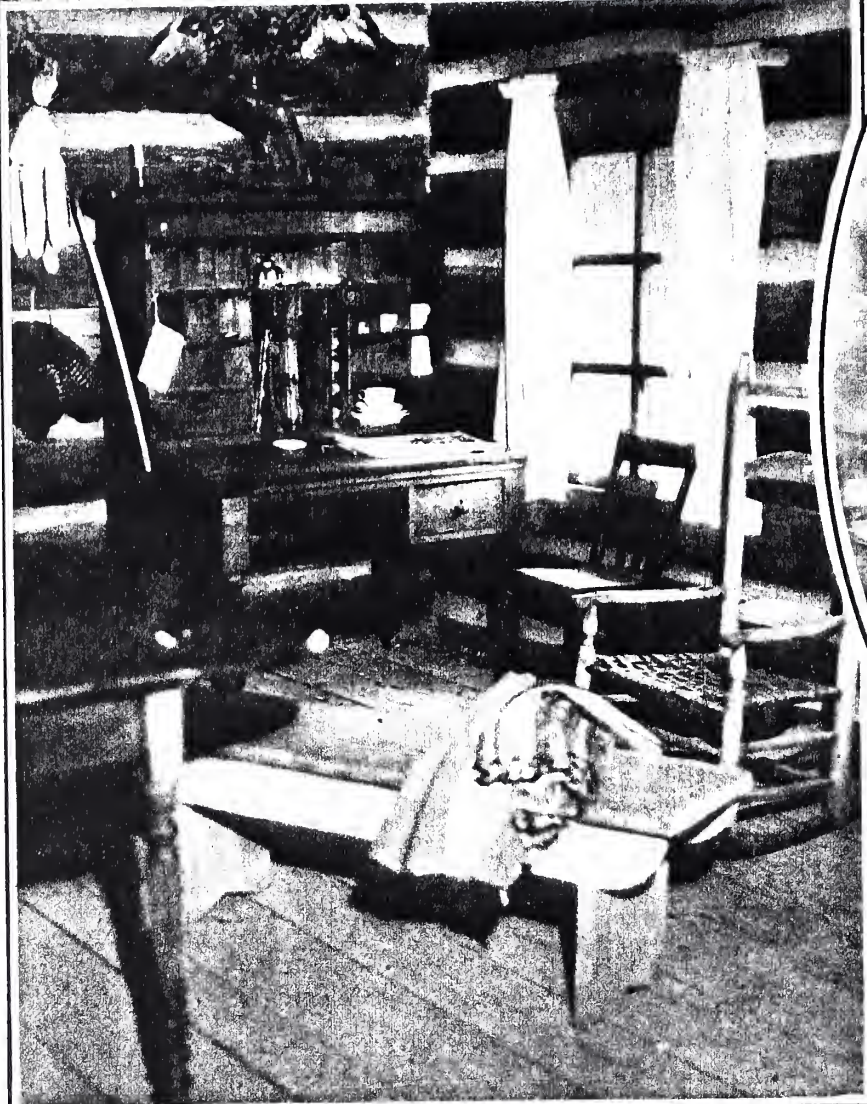


Views in Old Salem State Park.
The Rutledge Inn (at top); the Custodian's Residence and Museum; Restored
Lincoln and Berry Store; View of Sangamon from New Salem Hill.



LINCOLN MEMORIAL

A view of the buildings which form a nucleus for the village to be reconstructed in Old Salem State Park, Ill., as a memorial to the youth of Abraham Lincoln, who made his home there in 1831-37.



**LINCOLN
SETTING
RECONSTRUCTED
AT NEW
SALEM, ILL.**

A corner of the Lincoln-Berry store at New Salem, Ill., showing the desk used by the Great Emancipator in the days when he served as postmaster and deputy surveyor, studied law, and courted Ann Rutledge. The village of "Old Salem" is being reconstructed by the State.



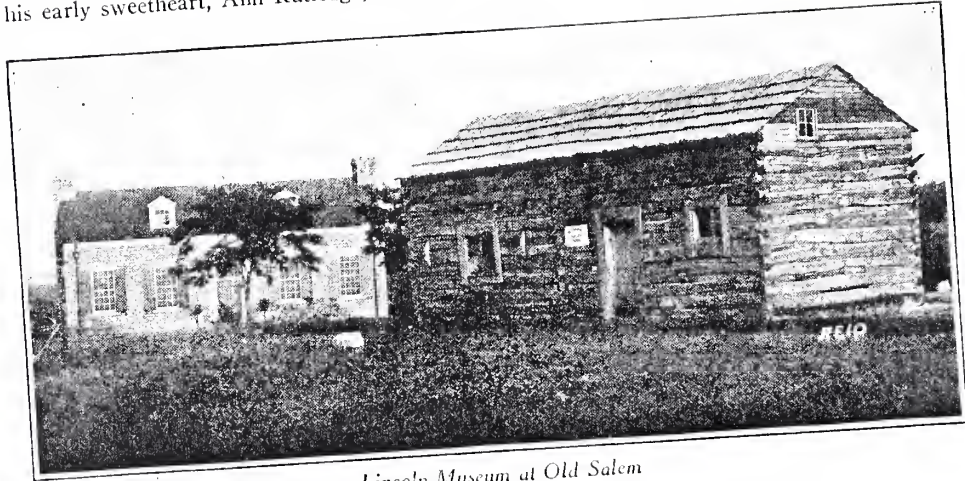
LINCOLN'S
BOYHOOD HOME
REPRODUCED

Buildings of the Lincoln farm at Lincoln, Ind., where Abraham Lincoln spent fourteen years of his life, have been reproduced on the shore of Lake Michigan at Chicago. Above are the buildings, surrounded by a fence built of rails such as Lincoln used to split.

Old Salem Village Reborn

By Richard Cate

ONE hundred and one years ago last November, Abraham Lincoln became a clerk in Offut's store, in what was then called New Salem, in Illinois. It was a frontier village of twenty-five log buildings when Lincoln, just returned from a flatboat trip to New Orleans, came to board at the Rutledge tavern. Here in New Salem he spent his young manhood, met his early sweetheart, Ann Rutledge, first ran

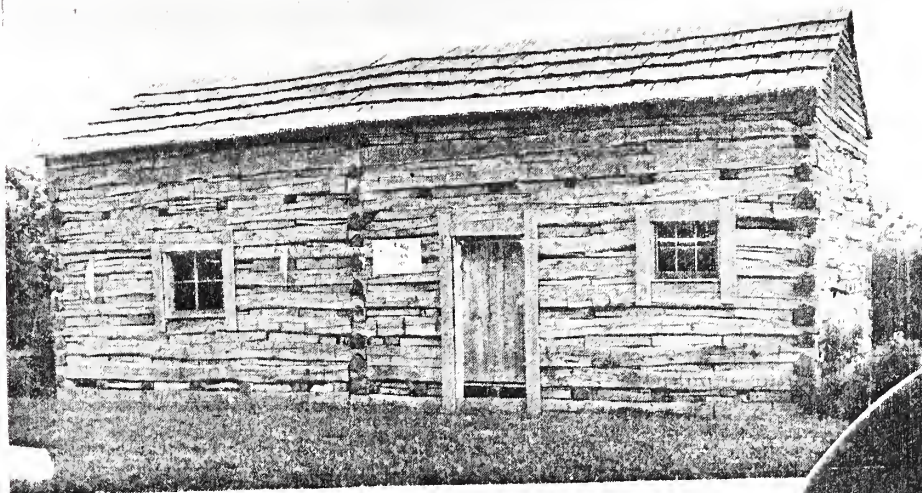


Lincoln Museum at Old Salem

for office, and held his first position as postmaster. From here he went to the Black Hawk War as captain of his company. It was here that he met the challenge of the champion wrestler of the village, Jack Armstrong, and when Armstrong resorted to a foul, picked him up and threw him bodily over his head. Armstrong was ever after his steadfast friend.

After frontier days passed, New Salem became a deserted, tumbledown village, and twenty-six years ago only its site remained. It was bought by a millionaire and presented to the Old Salem Historical Society, which, in 1913, gave it to the State of Illinois. A museum and custodian's building were put up, but nothing else was done until last November, when the cornerstone of the first log building was laid. One after another the old buildings and landmarks are to be restored, and New Salem—now christened Old Salem—is to stand as it was when Lincoln was its postmaster.

The work will take only six months to do, and will cost only about fifty thousand dollars. As the present governor of Illinois, Louis Lincoln Emmerson, laid the cornerstone, a message was read from the newly elected governor, Henry Horner, pledging himself to do everything in his power to have the work carried on and completed.

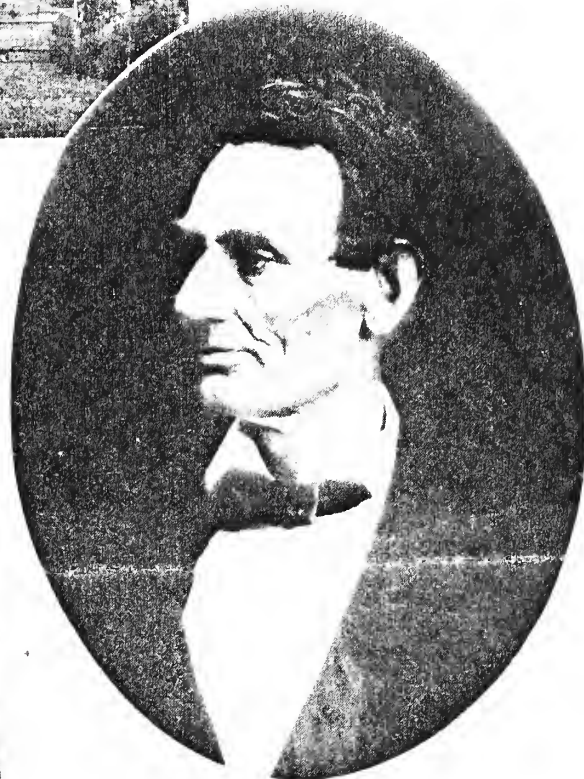


Gallorey

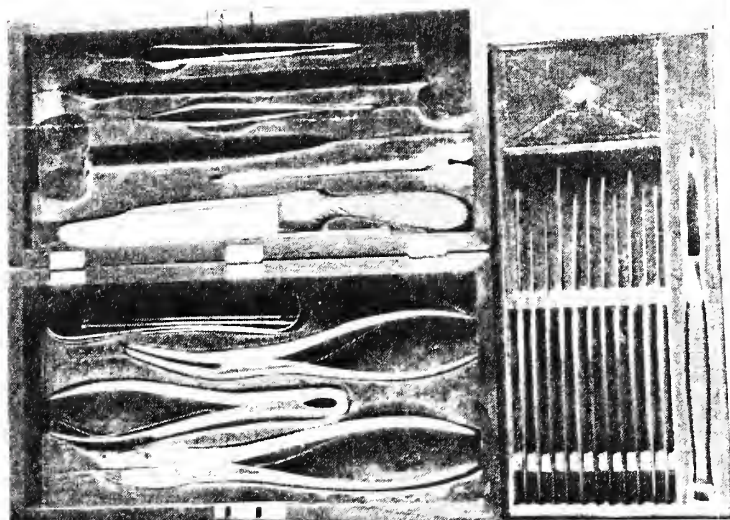
A POIGNANT MEMORY IN LINCOLN'S LIFE WAS THE RUTLEDGE TAVERN HOME. REBUILT IN 1923 AT ITS ORIGINAL LOCATION, NEW SALEM, ILL.

Into his heart's great jar Truth's brother poured
Strong love for men and freedom—fatal dose!
Some liked the wine, and some its making scored;
One broke the jar that held his own life's need.

—CHARLES GRANGER BLANDEN

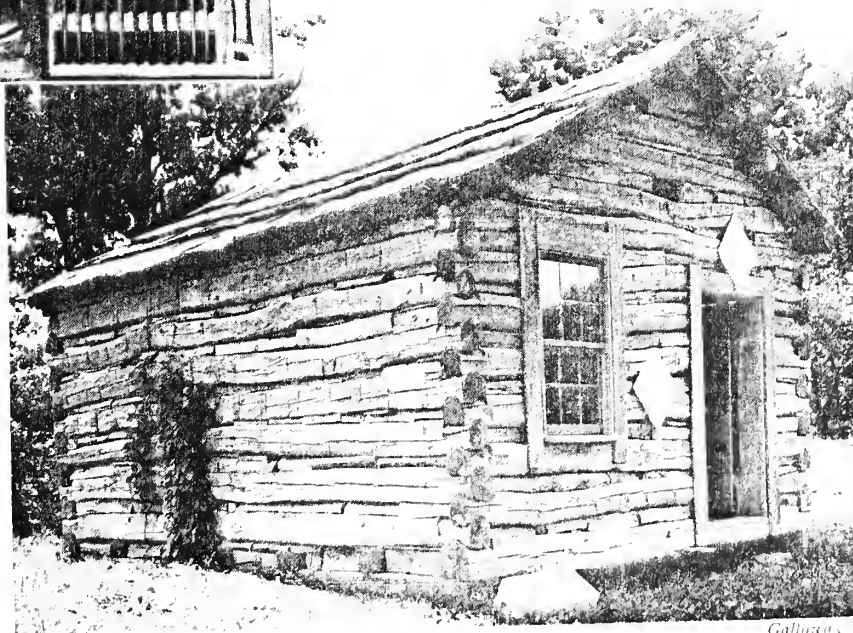


IT WAS IN THE ROUGH LITTLE STORE SHOWN BELOW THAT THE FAMOUS LINCOLN-ARMSTRONG WRESTLING MATCH WAS HELD. REBUILT AT NEW SALEM, ILL.



Soibelman

ENDING A SEVENTY YEAR MYSTERY THE INSTRUMENTS WITH WHICH AN UNKNOWN SURGEON PERFORMED AN AUTOPSY ON THE BRAIN OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE KING'S COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY IN NEW YORK. DETAILS OF THE AUTOPSY ARE UNAVAILABLE EXCEPT FOR A BRIEF NOTICE IN A MEDICAL JOURNAL.

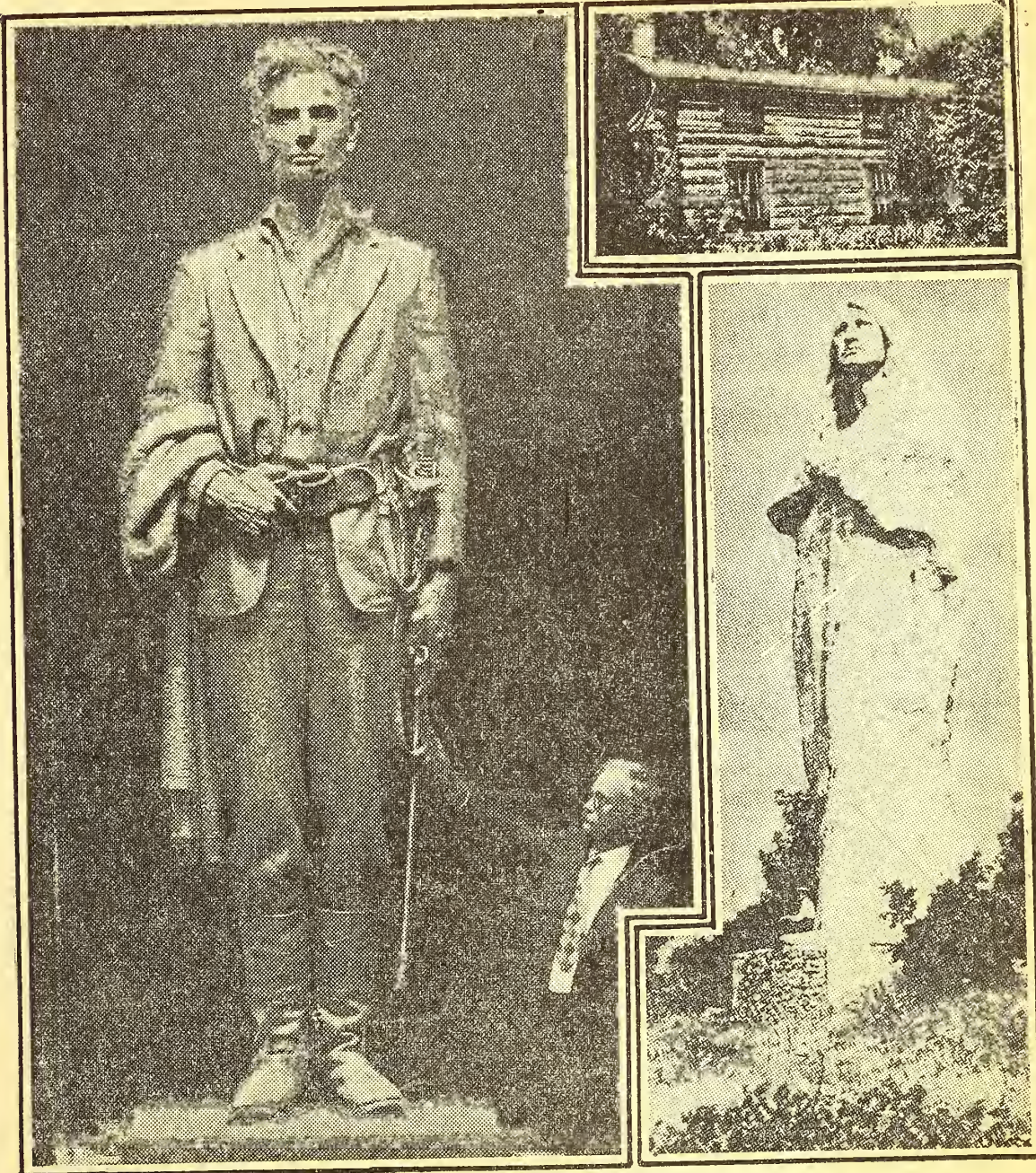


Gallorey



LINCOLN, THE YOUTH,
about the time he volunteered
in the Black Hawk war, from a re-
cently completed statue by Leonard
Crunelle of Chicago. —Wide World
Photo

Lincoln, the Volunteer in Black Hawk War



MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED AT DIXON, ILL.

This Unusual Statue of "the Great Emancipator," Depicting Lincoln in His Younger Years, Is the Work of Leonard Crunelle of Chicago. The Memorial Has Been Placed on the Site of the Old Dixon Blockhouse. The Upper Right Picture Is of a Log Cabin,

Built in 1836, Which Is Still Standing. Here Lincoln Was Entertained and Margaret Fuller Was Also a Guest. The Size of the Statue of Black Hawk, Chief of the Sacs, Can Be Estimated by Comparison to the Man Seated in Front. *

into the Illinois, down the Illinois into the Mississippi, and thence, by water highways that ran to the four points of the compass, to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh and to New Orleans, where slaves were sold like cattle, where yellow fever raged, where French was as commonly spoken as English, where lovely Creole girls looked through the iron grilles of their windows at suitors in high hats and violent waistcoats and where the commerce of a continental interior met the traffic of the seven seas.

No, New Salem did not seem isolated to those dreamers of dreams who in a few more short years were to lie under mossy grave-stones, remembered not for what they did but for the passing of a figure of destiny across their humble stage. The dreams were to be buried with the dreamers. Grass was to grow in the streets of New Salem, its clump of houses to sink back into the kindly earth. Yet it was fated to be better known in American history than many a proud and prosperous city. The names of almost all of its obscure inhabitants were to be remembered, their personalities studied with patient care. Finally, its very houses were to reappear, to spring, as it were, out of the prairie grass again, so that the little village would become immortal.

For it was here that Abraham Lincoln, coming out of the backwoods, out of an even more primitive environment than New Salem, passed six formative years of his life. New Salem was his university, for here he studied the Bible, Shakespeare, surveying, law and, above all, human nature. He came to it an ignorant and obscure boy; he left it with his feet well planted on the road to greatness. And here, most poignant incident of all his early life, he met and loved and lost Ann Rutledge.

THE bluff above the Sangamon is probably more peaceful today, except as the quiet is broken by the coming and going of

acre plot.

Before long the modern visitor will be able to walk along its two streets—really one street, looped back upon itself, following the curves of river and bluff, past the landmarks that must have been as familiar to Lincoln as the buttons on his coat.

The visitor, if he can project himself back a hundred years and think of these restored buildings not as a stage setting but as places in which people lived, worked, hoped, made merry, suffered, can catch again the spirit of New Salem. For New Salem was both a community and a symbol. As a community, with its hundred or so of population, it served the practical purpose of giving the farmers who were scattered about the neighboring prairie a place to shop. Some of them, Sandburg says, came as far as fifty miles "to have their grain turned into flour, and to buy salt, sugar, coffee, handkerchiefs, hardware and calico prints and bonnets." They came to be doctored, to go to church, to bring their children to school, to swap stories, news and political opinions with one another and with the townspeople.

SOCIAL and intellectual life seems to have been far greater than it could be today in a village of the same size. New Salem fairly sizzled with ideas, it pulsed with hope. It was in this fact that its symbolism consisted—it was America on the march, conquering the continent. No one in New Salem, when Lincoln first saw the spot, would have exchanged his land or his prospects for similar ones in Chicago—which was then a hamlet, too, and alive with wild hopes.

Chicago was destined to flourish as a community and to become the second city in the country; New Salem was to be remembered and restored for what it symbolized.

All this may be said to have come about because Denton Offutt, late in 1830, conceived the idea of send-

population of the village turned out to watch and give advice.

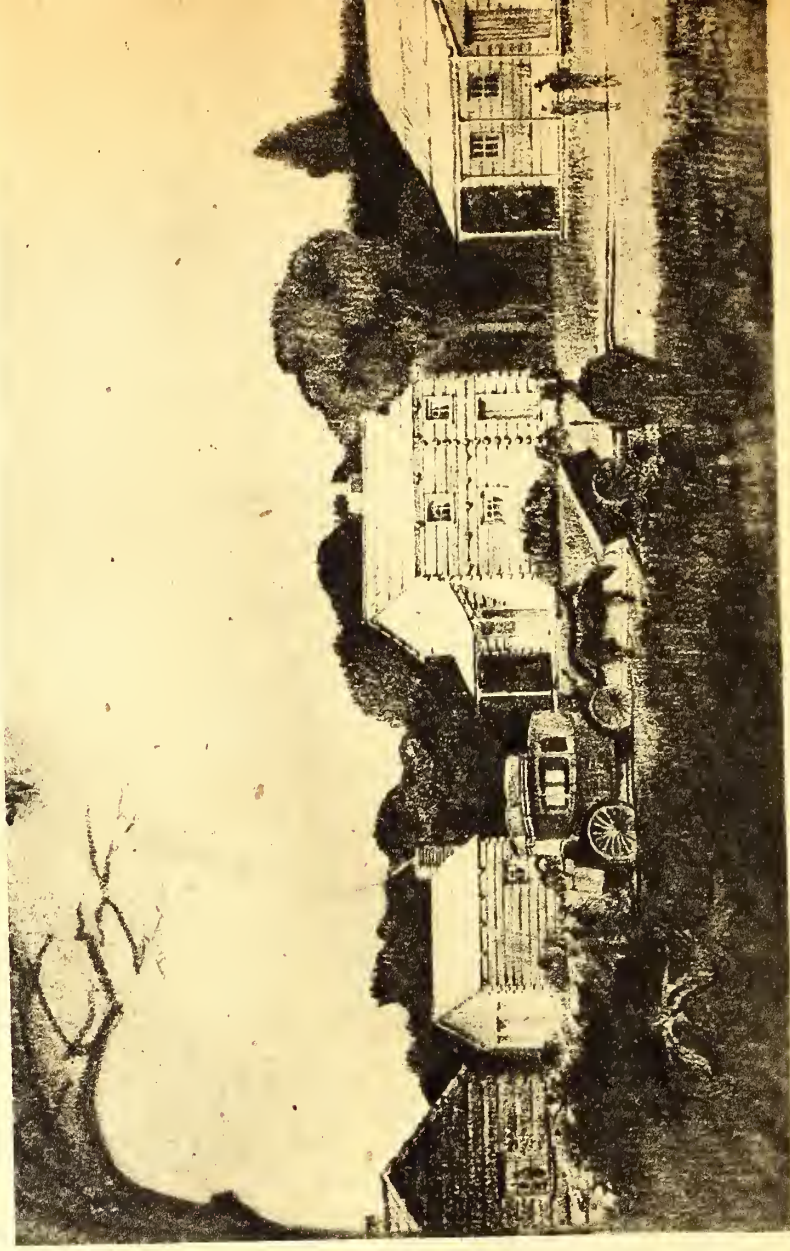
A slim, blue-eyed girl of 19 with hair like red gold may have stood on the bank and seen young Lincoln splashing about in the chilly waters of the Sangamon, with his trousers, as one observer said, "rolled up about five feet." Why shouldn't Ann Rutledge have come down with the others from the tavern where her plous, studious father sold whisky, served up pork and venison and corn pone and discussed politics with those restless, eager patrons of his?

Abraham Lincoln was 22 years old, friendless, overgrown, uncouth and uneducated. He could throw pork barrels around a flatboat as though they were pumpkins. But a

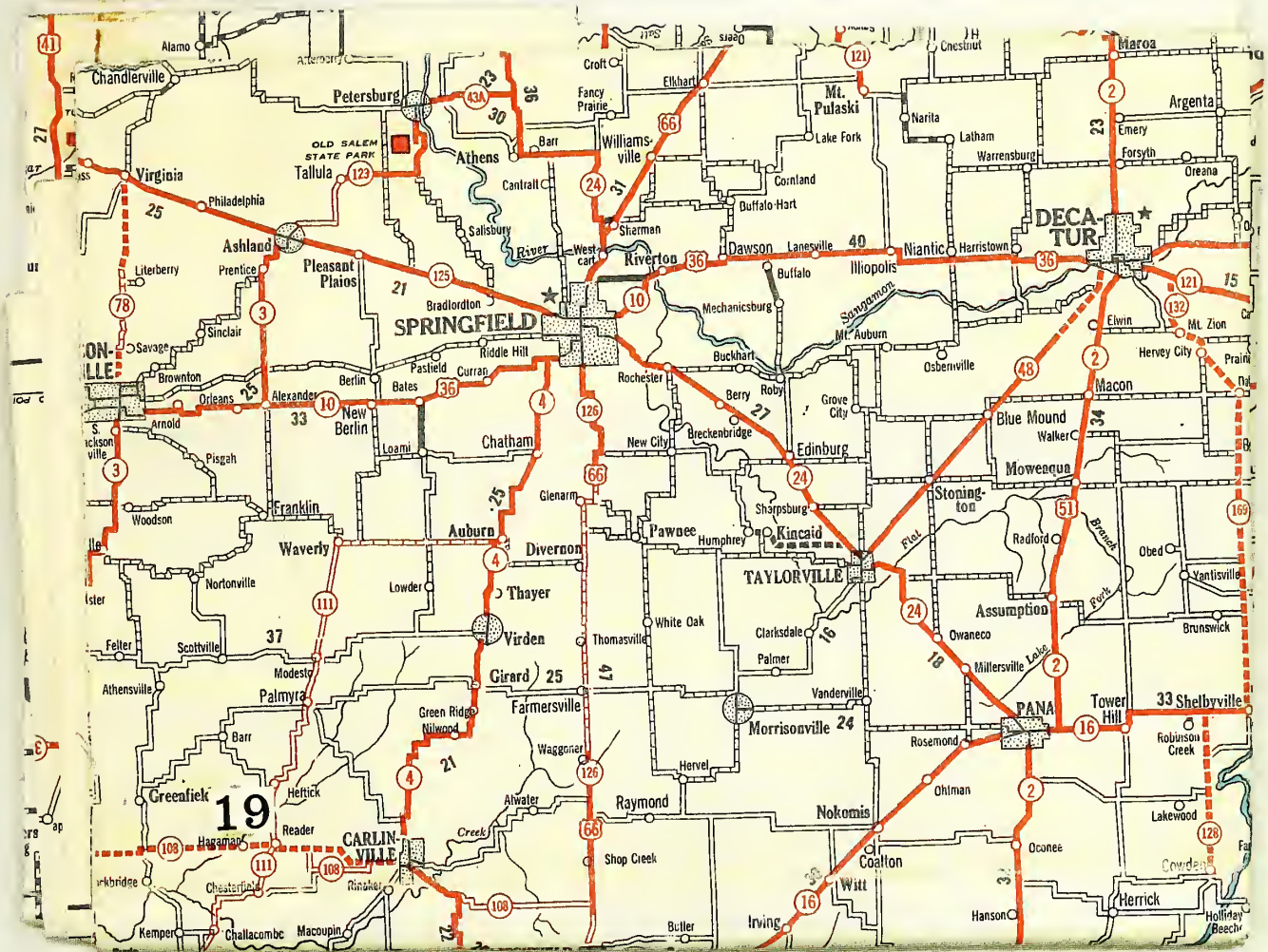
of a fortune never found, from Kentucky into Southern Indiana, and from Indiana into Illinois. His worldly prospects at the moment were summed up in the \$60, plus 50 cents a day for the time actually put in, that Offutt was paying him for the trip to New Orleans.

So off he went, down river, into the Illinois, into the big river, dodging snags, picking tow-heads, hearing the steamboats tooting in the fog, down to New Orleans. In August he was back again; as Herndon put it, "the waters of the Sangamon River washed him into Offutt's Salem," washed him into a new store, in fact.

The goods for the store did not arrive as soon as Lincoln did, and he had some weeks of leisure. The



New Salem Long Ago—Here, "in Failure and in Sorrow and in





From a Drawing by Blenden Campbell, New York Public Library Picture Collection.
When Lincoln Read Law in the Grocery Store at New Salem.

By ROBERT B. ATWOOD

ON a bluff above the Sangamon River, twenty-three miles northwest of Springfield, in Illinois, there stood a century ago a pioneer hamlet of about twenty houses and perhaps five times that many inhabitants. New Salem, like many another prairie town of that period, had its dream of coming glory.

The Sangamon, so it was thought, could be navigated by steamboats. One could go down that muddy stream from a New Salem wharf into the Illinois, down the Illinois into the Mississippi, and thence, by water highways that ran to the four points of the compass, to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh and to New Orleans, where slaves were sold like cattle, where yellow fever raged, where French was as commonly spoken as English, where lovely Creole girls looked through the iron grilles of their windows at suitors in high hats and violent waistcoats and where the commerce of a continental interior met the traffic of the seven seas.

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THE bluff above the Sangamon is probably more peaceful today, except as the quiet is broken by the coming and going of

visitors, than it was when Abraham Lincoln left it nearly a century ago. But, beginning with the restoration of five or six cabins in 1918, the hamlet is coming back to a changeless life of its own, like a fragment of the past maintained by enchantment or escaped through some loophole in the wall of time. The State of Illinois, completing the work begun by the Old Salem Lincoln League in 1918, is reconstructing the deserted village in its entirety as a national shrine for the martyred President. Thus New Salem is rising again on its sixty-acre plot.

Before long the modern visitor will be able to walk along its two streets—really one street, looped back upon itself, following the curves of river and bluff, past the landmarks that must have been as familiar to Lincoln as the buttons on his coat.

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All this may be said to have come about because Denton Offutt, late in 1830 conceived the idea of send-

ing a flat-boat cargo down the river to New Orleans, and then of setting up a store at New Salem. The three men whom he hired built the flat boat themselves and started down the Sangamon in April, 1831. At New Salem the boat caught on the dam and one of the crew saved it by the ingenious expedient of boring a hole in the bottom. The whole population of the village turned out to watch and give advice.

A slim, blue-eyed girl of 19 with hair like red gold may have stood on the bank and seen young Lincoln splashing about in the chilly waters of the Sangamon, with his trousers, as one observer said, "rolled up about five feet." Why shouldn't Ann Rutledge have come down with the others from the tavern where her pious, studious father sold whiskey, served up pork and venison and corn pone and discussed politics with those restless, eager patrons of his?

Abraham Lincoln was 22 years old, friendless, overgrown, uncouth and uneducated. He could throw pork barrels around a flatboat as though they were pumpkin. But a

deal to him. He had not yet anything that could be called an education, unless there had been education in following the wanderings of a ne'er-do-well father, in search of a fortune never found, from Kentucky into Southern Indiana, and from Indiana into Illinois. His worldly prospects at the moment were summed up in the \$60, plus 50 cents a day for the time actually put in, that Offutt was paying him for the trip to New Orleans.

So off he went, down river, into the Illinois. Into the big river, dodging snags, picking tow-heads, hearing the steamboats looting in the fog, down to New Orleans. In August he was back again; as Herndon put it, "the waters of the Sangamon River washed him in to New Salem."

AS for Lincoln, he was not then, or afterward, a man to exaggerate his importance in the eyes of women. He was not much to look at, despite the fact that, measured longitudinally, there was a good

"Here Lincoln Met and Loved and Lost Ann"—The Rutledge Cabin at New Salem.

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first day he spent registering votes at the polling place, for it was election day. Herndon's cousin afterward said that Lincoln whiled away the time between votes by telling stories, including the one about the preacher who had to interrupt his sermon to attend to a little blue lizard that had run up his trouser leg.

When the store was opened, in September, Offutt boasted of his clerk's strength and the "Clary's Grove Boys" brought their champion, Jack Armstrong, around. Armstrong stamped his heel on Lincoln's instep and Lincoln, losing his temper, picked him up by the throat, shook him and threw him to the ground. Getting his breath back, Armstrong pushed his way through the little crowd of his belligerent followers, shook Lincoln's hand, and was one of his best friends from then on. Years later Lincoln cleared Armstrong's

son of a murder charge by proving that there was no moonlight on a certain night when prosecution witnesses said they had seen the dark deed done.

OFFUTT's new clerk did not drink or smoke, but he had proved his strength and courage and he could tell stories. These characteristics, together with that strange something which was to give him increasing power over the respect and affections of men as he grew to his full stature, won him a place at once in New Salem. With women, unless they were safely married and settled down, he was not at his ease, but in the world of men he was secure and confident. This meant something, for a man could have few secrets in New Salem. Living there was like being on a ship at sea on a long voyage. A man's real nature was known to every one.



From a Drawing by Rolfe Renouf, Georg Studio Photo.
New Salem Long Ago—Here, "in Failure and in Sorrow and in Congenial Associations, Lincoln's Greatness Began to Grow."



Brown Brothers
When Lincoln Was a Riverman in the New Salem Days.

Offutt's store did a poor business, and Lincoln had time to read and study. Even in this primitive town he felt the defects of his education. So he walked several

Grove Boys"—all on credit, without putting up a cent of money. John McNeil, who was to be Ann Rutledge's betrothed, had a share in a store, too, and made money with it. Lincoln, for all his popularity, could not seem to make money. Perhaps he was not sharp enough—the man would walk miles to pay back a few pennies unintentionally held back from a customer, or to deliver a quarter of a pound of tea owing because of a mistake in weighing. But the main difficulty seems to have been that Berry drank too much and that Lincoln read too much. A storekeeper who passed his time stretched out on the counter, or lying under a tree with his feet propped up against the trunk, reading Burns or Shakespeare or studying a volume of Shakespeare found in an old barrel of trash bought from a "mover," could hardly expect to get ahead. Any efficiency expert could have predicted that Berry & Lincoln would fail.

Fall they did—if it could be called a failure when Lincoln, instead of running away or going through bankruptcy, took the whole load of debt on his own shoulders, calling it "focularity," the national debt, and paid every cent of it off, little by little, over a period of fifteen years.

IN other ways Lincoln did not fail. Perhaps he was glad enough when the store was gone and he no longer had to measure out calico or pour out hard liquor for farmers and the "Clary's Grove Boys." He was making friends—publicans and loafers, doctors, clergymen and almsmen, in all of whom he managed to find something good. He went fishing with Jack Kelsey, because Kelsey could reel off Burns and Shakespeare by the yard, though not good for much of anything else.

He tramped the woods with Jack Armstrong, his old antagonist, who was a kind of rural sporting editor, delivering his tall stories and opinions orally instead of in writing. He fell at home with Jack's wife, Hannah, and she talked with him and cooked for him. He joined a debating society to which Ann's father, James Rutledge, belonged, and started on that long and rigorous mastery of the art of public speaking which was finally to produce the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural.

When his second store "winked out," he had thoughts of becoming a blacksmith. Then John Calhoun, surveyor of Sangamon County, appointed him his deputy, though Cal-

houn was a Democrat and Lincoln a Whig. Lincoln studied surveying night and day, and at the end of six weeks was a surveyor, and a good one. Then, in May, 1833, he was made postmaster. The place did not pay him much money, but it gave him the first chance to read all the newspapers that came to town. His office was in Hill's store, which had once been Hill & McNeill's, next door to the old Berry & Lincoln store.

LINCOLN, getting ahead faster in friendships and in industry than in the world's goods must have seen a good deal of Ann Rutledge in his early years at New Salem. The girl would come into Offutt's or into Berry & Lincoln's; he must have encountered her when he attended the meetings of the debating society at the Rutledge Tavern; and in 1834, when he was again a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, this time successfully, he boarded for several months at the tavern.

Ann was a girl no one could help noticing. "Miss Rutledge," wrote her former fiancé, John McNeil or McNamar, many years afterward, "was a gentle, Amiable Maiden without any of the airs of your city Belles but winsome and comely withal, a blonde in complexion with golden hair, cherry red lips and bonny Blue Eyes." Others described her hair as reddish in hue, red-gold to a fair enough inference. Young Lincoln could not have helped exchanging a few words with her now and then, though he was notoriously bashful with young women; it turned out that he could not help, in his strange, tortured way, loving her almost to desperation. He could not have helped knowing, when she came to Hill's store for her mail, that she expected a letter from John McNeil, who had gone East promising to return and marry her, and that the letter never came. He knew, too, that McNeil's real name was McNamar, and he may or may not have believed the man's story that he had taken an assumed name in order to keep indigent relatives off his track until he had made his "pile."

Here we come upon a mystery in Lincoln's life which may never be solved to everybody's satisfaction. The stories that Herndon collected many years after the event indicate that Lincoln loved Ann Rutledge so much that her death nearly drove him to suicide. Little other

(Continued on Page 17)

THE TOWN THAT WAS A SCHOOL TO LINCOLN

In New Salem, Illinois, Now Being Restored, the Boy Who Was to Be President, Studied Books and Human Nature and Grew Into Manhood

(Continued from Page 11)

evidence can be found to support this theory and the romance of Ann and Abraham has been dismissed by some as rank sentimentality. Yet it contains no shred of improbability.

IS the truth in the skeptical bloggers who hunt for proof and do not find it? Or is it in Carl Sandburg's poetic prose and Edgar Lee Masters's prose poetry? One may be hard-headed enough about this matter and still believe that Lincoln would have understood Sandburg's sentence—"As the blue spray from one young woman's eyes haunted him he felt it was enough to have looked into such a face and to have learned that such an earthly frame as that of Ann Rutledge had been raised out of the breathing dust"; and believe, too, that he would have accepted, in his great humility, Masters's lines, now carved on the stone that marks Ann's last resting place:

*Out of me unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music!
I am Ann Rutledge who sleep beneath these weeds.*

*Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him not through union
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom.*

Is it an improbable myth that Lincoln at first dared hardly raise his eyes to meet the smiling blue ones of Ann Rutledge; that he took courage as his own standing in the community improved, and after he had ventured into the great world at Vandalla as a legislator; and that the barriers between them broke down when John McNamar neither wrote nor returned? It was like the Lincoln of 1835 to avow his love when the Rutledges had fallen on hard times, had been compelled to give up their tavern and were living on a farm to which the absent McNamar himself held title.

In the Spring of 1835, after Lincoln returned from the Legislature, he and Ann were engaged to be married. Their plans, so the story has it, had been well matured. Ann was to go in the Fall to a seminary at Jacksonville and Lincoln was to enter Illinois College in the same town. In August Ann fell sick at the Sand Ridge farm, some miles outside of New Salem. When there was no longer hope for her recovery, she asked for Lincoln and he was sent for. He came, the door was closed upon them, and he heard her voice and looked upon her living face for the last time. A few days later she died.

MANY words have been wasted in determining the effect that Ann's death had upon Lincoln. The evidence given is almost entirely Herndon's and is perhaps influenced by Herndon's desire to make much of Ann and as little as possible of poor Mary Todd, between whom and Herndon there was a lifelong feud. We do not know with the certainty of an equation that, as Sandburg puts it, "a week after the burial of Ann Rutledge, Bill Green found him rambling in the woods along the Sangamon River, mumbling sentences Bill couldn't make out." We do not know that his friends came upon him lying with a long arm extended in vain protectiveness across Ann's newly made grave or that he burst out fiercely when the Greens took him home, "I can't bear to think of her out there alone. The rain and the storm shan't beat on her grave."

We do know that he came out of his period at New Salem with a pronounced tendency toward melancholia, which may have been in part hereditary, but which was but little commented upon prior to the death of Ann Rutledge.

Years later he was to say, inquiring about the Rutledges: "I loved Ann dearly, and my mind was seriously disturbed at her death. I think of her always. It was my

first love and I cannot tell you how dearly I loved her. I think of her often, often of her now."

The New Salem days of Lincoln had to end. Perhaps after Ann's death he wanted them to end. In 1837 he moved to Springfield to become a law partner of his friend and patron, Stuart, who showed his confidence in the lanky youngster by making the arrangement for the partnership even before Lincoln had passed the bar examinations.

With Lincoln's departure New Salem's star began to wane and soon after 1837 economic conditions led to abandonment of the town,



Lincoln the Rail-Splitter.

just as though it had already served its historical purpose. Its restoration is an acknowledgment of the fact that there, in failure and in sorrow as well as in congenial associations with men and women of highly individualized personalities, Lincoln's greatness began to grow.

NEW SALEM, patiently and accurately restored, represents a small enterprise compared with the extensive rebuilding which has been made possible at Williamsburg, in Virginia, by the gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr. But it will be unique in kind and in significance. For New Salem, though of minute size, had a personality of its own which the present restoration, carried forward for the State of Illinois by a commission headed by Harry H. Cleaveland and with Paul M. Angle, a well-known Lincoln authority, as an active member, is bringing to life.

Books, legal records, photographs of log cabins similar to those of Lincoln's day, reminiscences of those who knew the villages before it had entirely disappeared, excavations and measurements of the old foundations, have all been called upon to guide the work.

With the exception of the Lincoln & Berry grocery store, which will be sheathed with walnut siding, as it was in Lincoln's time, every building will be of hewn logs. The timbers will be treated with a chemical preservative so that the village, when rebuilt, will resist the ravages of time and the elements. The new structures, more accurately reproduced, and furnished as they were in Lincoln's day, will take the places of those hastily erected in 1918, and others will be added.

Every precaution will be taken to make sure that the restored cabins will not suffer, as the others did, from the hands of vandals, who carved their names and initials in the crude woodwork. The State plans to have attendants accompany visitors when the restoration program is completed. To make access easy and, at the same time, to add a touch suggestive of the olden days, the old Springfield road, which once reached out from New Salem, has been traced through the twenty-three miles of overgrowth which long hid it, and will be re-

stored to the appearance it had when Lincoln traveled it afoot or on horseback. Trees, shrubs and wild flowers will skirt the road as they did a century ago. The only marked difference in its appearance will be the modern surface for automobile traffic.

One hundred thousand persons from widely scattered parts of the world each year visit the Lincoln tomb and homestead at Springfield. The new road will make it possible for them to continue their pilgrimage to the scene of Lincoln's young manhood, following the route he knew so well. Could he himself, or his lank ghost, follow it again, returning to this spot that he must once have loved, he would easily recognize the buildings he knew. There were not many of them—perhaps two dozen altogether in the village itself.

One building, now to be restored, with which Lincoln would have association, would be the schoolhouse in the hollow south of the village proper, where he went often to consult with Mentor Graham, the schoolmaster, over knotty problems encountered in grammar and arithmetic. Arriving at the village proper, and walking along the main street, first in a southerly, then in a westerly direction, Lincoln would come to Clary's Grocery Store, then to Denton Offutt's store, where he first clerked. Not far beyond this structure he would arrive at the Rutledge Tavern, on the left hand side of the street, and nearly opposite it, the store which once bore the names of Lincoln and Berry.

A LITTLE further on would be the home of Dr. John Allen, on the left—a devoted physician, whom Lincoln liked; and on the opposite side, Samuel Hill's residence, which was near the Hill & McNamar Store. Next Hill's house he would find Dr. Regnier's looking familiar enough, and then, passing Martin Waddell's and Robert Johnson's, on opposite sides of the street, he would come to Jack Kelso's place.

Then he might turn across the street again to Onstott's. The other buildings would look as they should, though huilt of oaks cut down long after Lincoln's death. But Onstott's would have the very fragrance of the past, for it is the one building in New Salem which still has the original logs. Its career has been checkered. When New Salem was abandoned this cabin was hauled to Petersburg, some miles away. The town grew around it, and it stood for years, half forgotten, in a dreary backyard. Then the Old Salem Lincoln League, in 1918, identified it and hauled it back to New Salem.

But the cabin would bring back memories. He would recall when Onstott had his copper shop there and when a young Abraham, desperately intent on learning and getting ahead, sprawled on its floor at night, reading Shakespeare, Burns and the Bible, grappling with Blackstone, the English grammar and the rules of surveying by the light of burning shavings. It would all come back to him, the sorrow and the struggle, the long road, the vast avenue into which this narrow street of New Salem had opened. The walls would draw apart and turn to marble, the rough ceiling rise upon great columns—for here, in Onstott's cooper shop, took shape the brooding dreams of the man who now sits in heroic marble in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

Or was it here? Was it in the Rutledge Tavern, when he saw the blue-eyed Ann, with her hair of ruddy gold, coming slowly toward him? The question remains with no final answer. We know only that in Lincoln's "deathless music" there was a haunting undertone that may have been an echo of New Salem and of a dead girl's voice.

THE SANGAMON RIVER AT NEW SALEM

This view includes the site of the dam and mill.



Sangamon River at New Salem
shows site of the dam & mill

original in safe

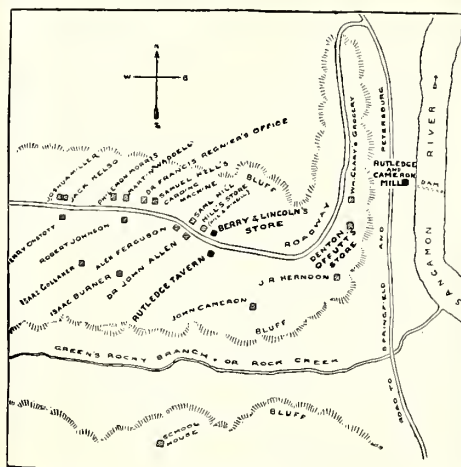


Sangamon River
original in safe

2

MAP OF NEW SALEM

This map of the little town where Lincoln lived from 1831 to 1837 should be carefully used in locating the places of interest which this film illustrates.



MAP OF NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS.

Drawn for this biography by J. McCann Davis, aided by surviving inhabitants.

CARL SANDBURG ON THE BATTLE GROUND.

Carl Sanburg with Edward Payne of Springfield^{are} stand-
ing on what is, perhaps, an Indian Mound and the site of
the Lincoln-Armstrong fight.



Carl Sandburg + Edward Payne (of Springfield)
standing on what is, perhaps, an Indian mound
+ the site of the Lincoln-Armstrong fight.

original in safe

GENERAL VIEW OF NEW SALEM

New Salem restored, as it appears to-day, looking northwest from the Museum. The buildings from left to right are: Rutledge Tavern, Dr. John Allen's, Samuel Hill's, Berry and Lincoln's Store.



restored New Salem, looking NW from the
museum (L-R → Rutledge Tavern,
Dr John Allen's, Samuel Hills, Berry + Lincoln's
Store

original in safe

LINCOLN MUSEUM

This view shows the interior of the Lincoln Museum at New Salem, which is located in the Old Salem State Park.

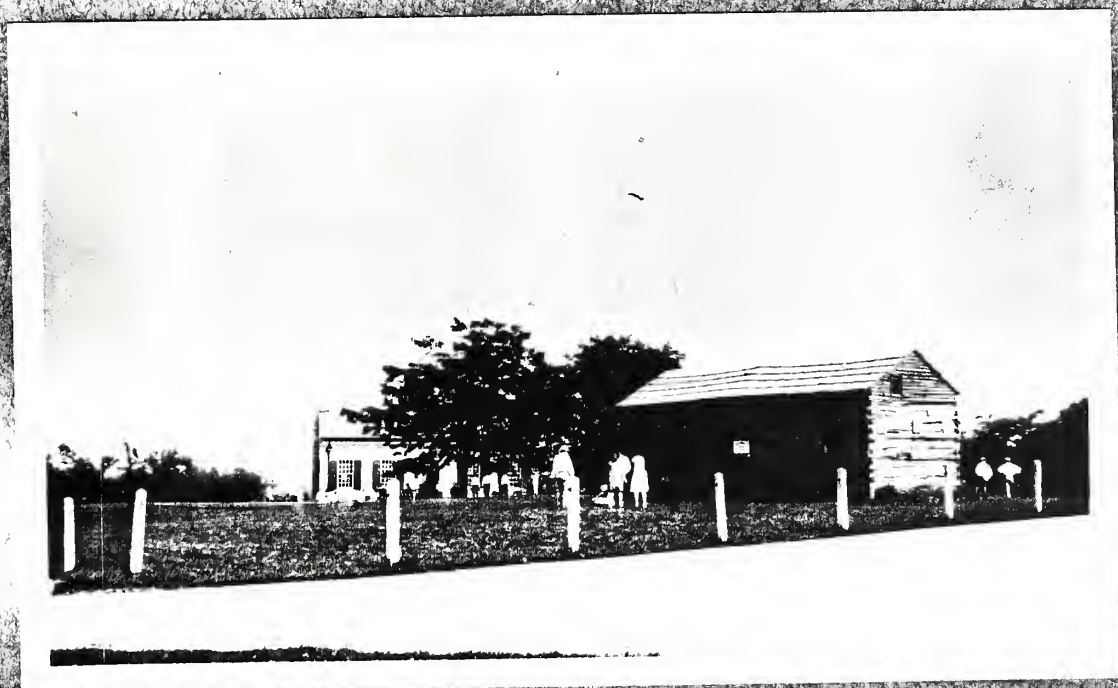
INTERIOR OF THE NEW MUSEUM AT OLD SALEM STATE PARK, PETERSBURG, ILL.



LINCOLN LIVED AT NEW SALEM, 1831 TO 1837. A GREAT MANY OBJECTS OF UNUSUAL INTEREST ARE TO BE FOUND IN THIS MUSEUM.
PHOTO BY HERBERT GEORG.

NEW SALEM LOOKING SOUTHEAST

This is a view from Dr. John Allen's house showing the modern Museum at the left and the Rutledge Tavern at the right.



New Salem Looking South East
"A view of Dr John Allen's House showing modern museum
at the left - Rutledge Tavern at right."

Original in 1916

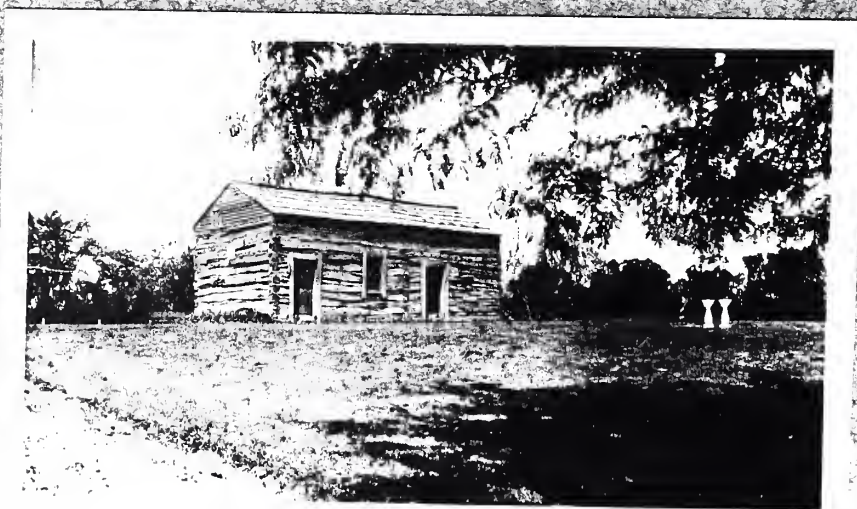
THE RUTLEDGE TAVERN

All the standard biographies give information concerning this home of Lincoln. He boarded here while James Rutledge conducted the place . Some of the timbers are said to have come from the original structure.



Rutledge Tavern.

Some of the timbers are said to have
come from the original structure.



original in safe

BERRY AND LINCOLN'S STORE

The original building was moved to Petersburg
and there destroyed. Bv. I-126.



Berry + Lincoln Store replica
Original destroyed

Original in sale

ONSTOT'S SHOP

This is a picture of the cooper shop of Henry Onstot situated at the extreme western limits of New Salem. This is the only original building now standing. It is now surrounded by a strong fence to protect it from relic hunters. Bv. I-131,151.

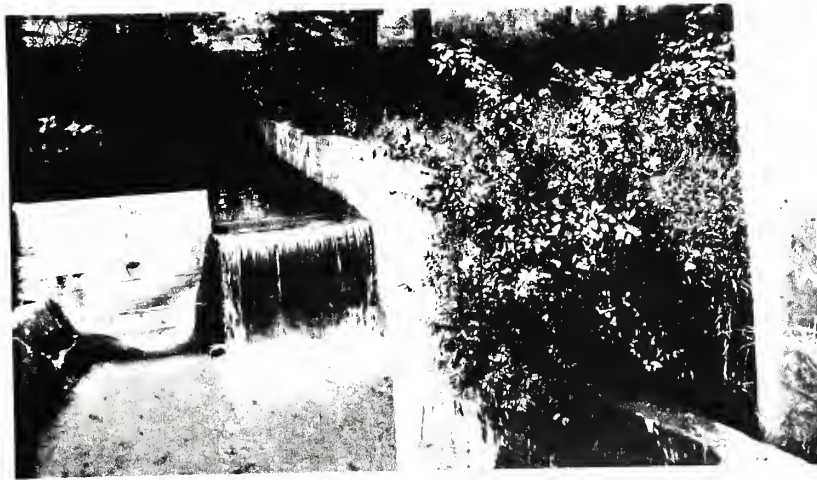


Cooper shop of Henry Onstot
(extreme western limits of New Salem)
only original bldg still standing

original in safe

GREEN'S ROCKY BRANCH

This view shows Green's Rocky Branch which flows through the glen on the South Side of New Salem



Green's Rocky Branch (flows through the
glen on the South Side of New Salem)

Original in safe

THE MENTOR GRAHAM SCHOOL

This is the site of the school of Mentor Graham, at New Salem,
on the south side of Rocky Branch Glen. Graham was a
friend and counselor of Lincoln.



South side of Rocky Branch Glen, New Salem

original in safe

BLACK HAWK

~~Black Hawk.~~ In 1832 Lincoln participated as captain of militia in the Black Hawk war.

Bv. I-120

(Use Engraving in NCH 76)

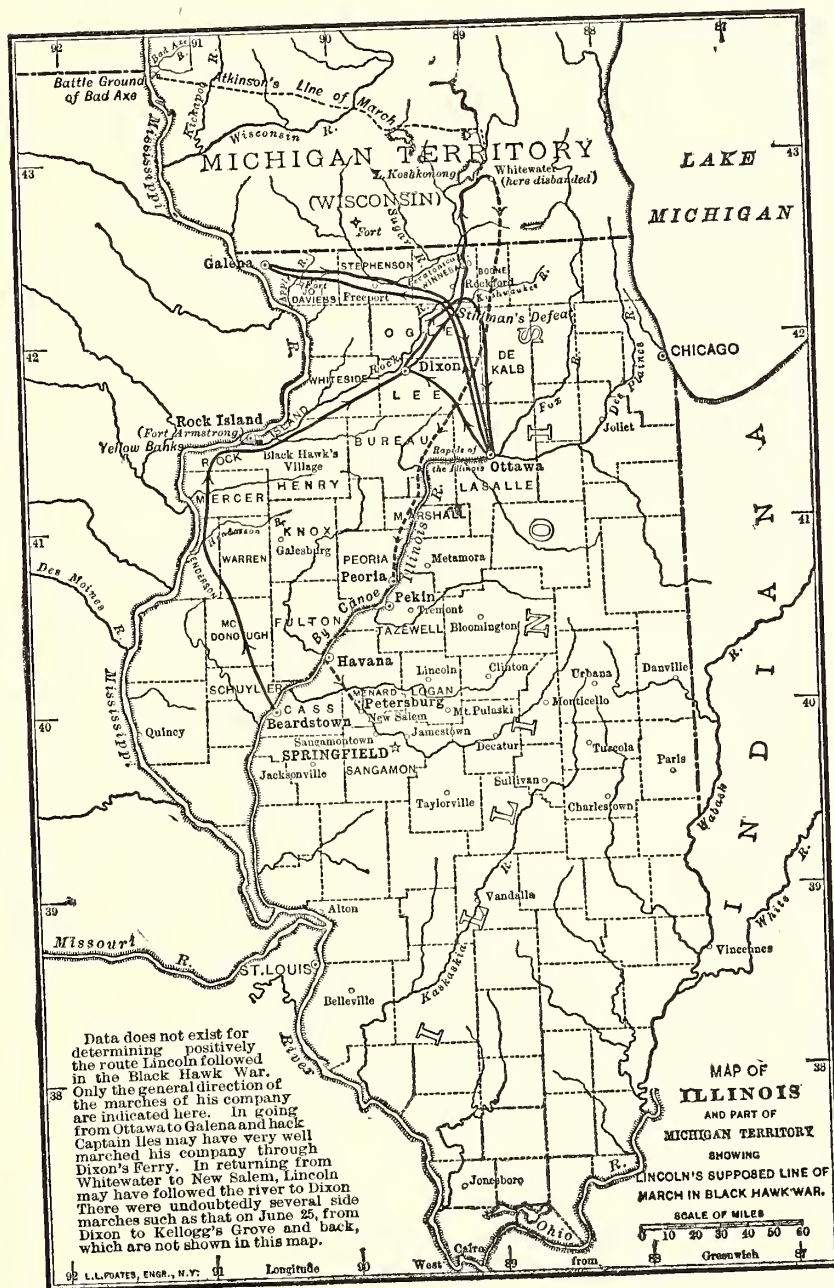
2-32



original in safe

MAP OF THE BLACK HAWK CAMPAIGN

This map shows Lincoln's supposed line of march during the Black Hawk War.



THE OLD MILL AT ROCKY FORD

~~The Old Mill at Rocky Ford.~~ Lincoln laid out a town here, which he named Albany on the original plat, now in Rome, N.Y. In later years, Lincoln often stopped here to talk with "Daddie Rankin," the miller.



Old mill at Rocky Ford ?

original in safe

LINCOLN'S FIGHT WITH JACK ARMSTRONG

~~The fight with Jack Armstrong at New Salem.~~ This
is an artist's conception of the famous encounter.

Bv.I-111

Abraham Lincoln. One of the earliest pictures of
Lincoln, made from a daguerreotype taken in 1848.

T. vol.1 Frontispiece.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

This is a detail taken a daguerreotype made in 1848,
which shows Lincoln sitting. It is one of the earliest
pictures of him and one of the best.

42

THE COURT HOUSE AT VANDALIA

In 1834 Lincoln was elected to the State Legislature and attended its sessions in this building which was then the capitol- or State House, as it was usually named. Here Lincoln was influential in bringing about the removal of the seat of the State government to Springfield.

(Use the illustration of no. ³⁵..... of this series)

57

THE GRAVE OF ANN RUTLEDGE .

Ann Rutledge was born Jan. 7, 1813 and died Aug. 25, 1835.
She was buried in the old Concord Cemetery on the
McGrady Rutledge farm about a mile from the present Con-
cord Church. N. 102.

LINCOLN'S GRAMMAR

The picture shows a copy of Kirkham's Grammar used by Lincoln, who wrote upon the title page :

" Ann M. Rutledge
is now learning
Grammar."

For the story of Ann Rutledge and Lincoln, see Bv. I-145.

From T. I, 64

34

LINCOLN DEFENDS AN INDIAN

This picture illustrates a traditional event of the Black Hawk war. Captain Lincoln is said to have saved the life of an Indian captive.

Bv. I-121, n.10.

LINCOLN'S SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

After Lincoln's return from war, he was defeated in his candidacy for the State Legislature, (Bv.I-126) and burdened with debt as a result of his business venture with William F.Berry. He became Postmaster in 1833 and surveyor under John Calhoun. The picture shows his surveying instruments.

Bv. I-132.

BOWLING GREEN'S HOUSE

The picture shows a stable, half a mile north of New Salem, which was once a part of the home of Lincoln's good friend, Bowling Green.

NEWSALEM

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND NEW SALEM BY W.E.BARTON

Journal of Ill. State Hist. Soc. XIX Nos. 3-4
Oct, 1926-Jan. 1927. p.74

Delivered before joint meeting May 8, 1926

Contains the Onstott pictorial map of New Salem but lacks key giving names of buildings.

Report of conversation with Sarah Rutledge Quanders who died May 1, 1922. held in summer of 1921. The Rutledge letters are discussed in full and new material of import given.

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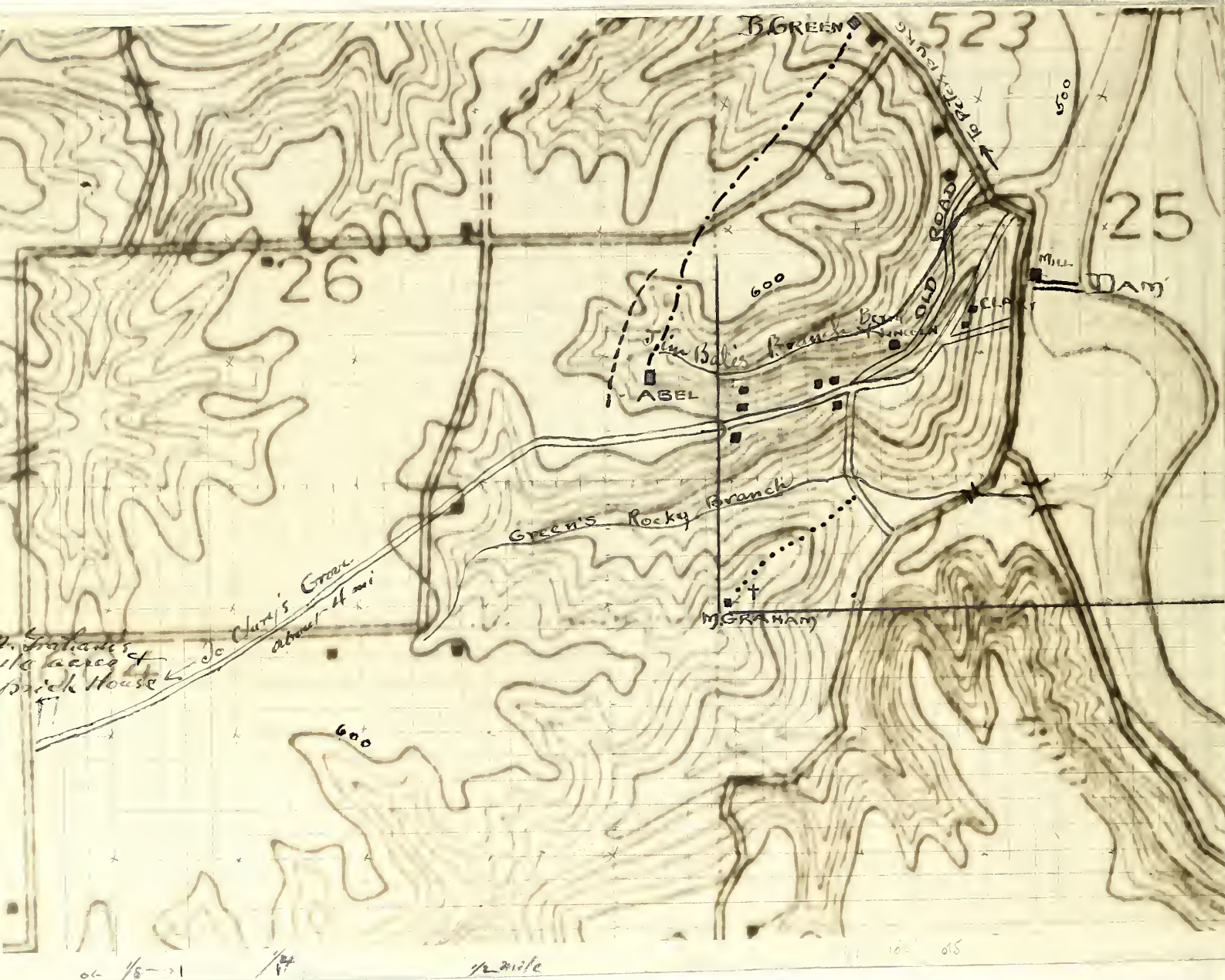
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Speedometer Readings at New Salem

	Miles
From Park Entrance, northwesterly to site of Bowling Green's House	.3
From Park Entrance , south to sign marking site of Dam	.1
" to bridge across Green's RockyBranch	.4
" to gate in fence, through which a path leads due west to cemetery and site of Mentor Graham's School	.6
From Park Entrance, southwesterly to Clary's Store	.2
to Berry and Lincoln's Store	.35
to Hill's Carding Mill	.45
North side of street to M. Waddell's	.50
to P. Morris's	.56
to houses of Kelso and Miller	.60
From H.Cnstott's house at west limit of Park, easterly to Robt. Johnson's	.10
to Dr. Allen's	.20



This map is an enlargement of the Illinois Tallula Quadrangle, of the U.S. Geological Survey. H.M. Wilson and W.H. Herron, Geographers in charge. Topography by W.J. Lloyd and A.T. Fowler. Control by E.L. McNair and Geo. T. Hawkins. Surveyed in 1906-1907.

The locations of buildings and roads were made with the assistance of Thomas P. Reep of Petersburg, author of Lincoln at New Salem. (1927)

The dash and dot line from the Abel to the Green house represents a path often trod by Lincoln.

The old road which passed in front of Lincoln and Berry's Store is no longer in evidence. The old road leading east from the main road to the dam and the road leading south from Dr. Allen's are nearly obliterated, but can be identified. The heavy dotted line shows the path used by Lincoln in going to Mentor Graham's School.

The contours of this map represent ten foot differences of elevation, the highest being 600ft. above sea level and that nearest the river, 500ft. Owing to weathering and grading, these contours are not absolutely reliable. The broken line west of Abel's house shows the approximate location of the beginning of the 600ft. plain. In front of Berry and Lincoln's store, and descending northeasterly, there is now a ravine which the contours do not represent.



